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OL. V NO. 78

WEDNESDAY 5 DECEMBER 1979 JEDDAH 16 MOHARRAM 1400 A.H.

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SIXTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

King to pray in Mecca Mosque renegades smashed; 135 killed



APTV: Saudi Arabian television Tuesday showed pictures of the 170 renegades captured during the siege of the Holy Haram in Mecca, including pictures of the military leader of the renegades, Juhaib Al-Otaibi (left) sitting on a hospital bed, and the remainder of the captives seated on a floor of a prison in Mecca.

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Dec. 4 — Nearly 60 Saudi soldiers were killed and 200 wounded during operations against the renegades who seized the Grand Mosque in Mecca, Interior Minister Prince Naif said Tuesday night.

In a televised address to the Kingdom, after which pictures of prisoners and theader of the renegades were shown, Prince Naif said 75 renegades were killed and 170 injured in the mosque.

Earlier Tuesday the prince had announced that Saudi security forces succeeded in clearing the last remaining attackers from the tunnels and passageways underneath the mosque just after midnight.

Those killed by the renegades are "bet-

ter than all of us because they died in the service of God and the defense of his places," Prince Naif said.

And he said security forces suffered a surprisingly low number of casualties in view of the fierceness of the fight against the renegades "and the positions they were entrenched in."

Prince Naif said that throughout the operation security forces had kept in mind King Khalid's orders to safeguard the Holy Haram, minimize casualties among the force, safeguard the lives of innocent worshippers trapped by the attackers and capture as many of the renegades alive as possible.

The prince said a majority of the attackers were Saudis, but the group captured also included Egyptians, Moroccans, Kuwaitis, and

Yemenis from both halves of the country and Pakistanis.

But he added that the foreigners found aiding the group represented only themselves and were not in any way related to their governments.

After the prince's speech, television showed pictures of the 170 renegades who were captured, huddled on the floor of a prison in Mecca, filthy and begrimed.

Some of the attackers were so exhausted they could not sit up straight.

The television also showed pictures of the leader of the group, Juhaib Al-Otaibi, sitting in a hospital bed where he had been taken after being captured early Tuesday.

The London-based newspaper *Asharq Al-Awsat* reported in its Wednesday editions

that Al-Otaibi — whom is described as in very bad psychological shape — had been captured during the final push on the mosque's basement after midnight Monday.

Al-Otaibi was dressed in a hospital smock, and was wearing a filthy beard. His long hair was hung loose in the curls known in the West as "Dead man's locks," and his eyes appeared to pierce right out of the television screen.

During the televised pictures of the prisoners, a Saudi commander repeatedly thanked God that they had failed, and upbraided them for committing sacrilege and violating the sanctity of Islam's holiest shrine.

Security forces moving around the room could be seen occasionally allowing the bound prisoners to sip from a glass of water,

while ordering others among them to hold their heads up straight so that they faced the television camera.

In his report Tuesday morning, Prince Naif had simply said, "Resistance in the tunnels of the mosque has been totally eliminated. The remnants of the corrupt heretics who attacked the Holy Mosque are all either killed or captured now."

The operation against the renegades ended about 1:30 a.m. almost exactly 15 days after it had begun just after early morning prayers at the Holy Haram on November 20.

The fight against the fanatical renegades was long and tough, the prince said.

"At first they controlled the minarets and the terraces, then they were forced downstairs to the upper floors, and later to the

courtyard of the mosque and finally into the labyrinth of tunnels underneath," he said.

Their final stand in the 270 rooms and maze of tunnels in the mosque's basement required the longest time to end. The renegades spent more than a week holed up in the basement before the siege was brought to an end.

Four different units of Saudi troops, the Army, the National Guard, the Special Forces and the Special Security Forces took part in the operations to clear the mosque.

In his televised statement Prince Naif said that Saudi Arabian authorities did not move against the mosque in force until the night of Nov. 20 about 12 hours after the seizure took place.

(Continued on back page)

On Gulf shipping War risk' premiums set

By Nigel Harvey

JEDDAH, Dec. 4 — The London insurance industry has again decided to impose "war risk" premiums on Gulf shipping, and are indications the rates being charged

will continue to increase.

London war risk insurance specialist Michael Miller told *Arab News* Tuesday that rates have already increased once since the additional premiums were first charged two weeks ago, and that they were continuing to rise.

Meanwhile, Gulf Arab states are protesting the increases, which could set shippers back more than one half per cent of the value of a vessel's cargo *on trips to the Gulf*.

Chambers of Commerce in several states have met to oppose the plan, and Gulf insurance representatives are to hold a meeting in Baghdad in 10 days to decide on a united response.

Similar premiums were added by London insurance underwriters earlier this year, but they were dropped after angry reactions in the *Gulf*.

At that time, a delegation of Gulf insurance representatives went to London and were successful in persuading leading underwriters on the London market to abandon the additional premiums after only a few weeks.

The new premiums are divided in the several categories, and also vary depending on what nationality ship is involved. They are rising steadily because of continued unrest in Iran, insurance officials say.

The first addition was 0.05 per cent of the value of a cargo and vessel for war risk insurance on each trip a ship makes to the *Gulf*. Ships calling in Iran on those trips have to pay double that, or 0.1 per cent of the value of the vessel and its cargo.

And American ships, the officials said, have to negotiate insurance premiums prior to each trip to the *Gulf*.

An additional premium of 0.2 per cent for ships in the *Gulf* and 0.3 per cent for ships calling at Iranian ports had also been imposed to cover the risk of detention through war, or political troubles or other reasons.

While the first decision to impose the risk premiums earlier in the year was premature, industry sources said, underwriters now believe that the trouble in Iran justifies the additional charges and the industry is unlikely to again rescind them.

Saudi Arabian insurance company officials say they appreciate the underwriters' concerns over events in Iran, but at the same time protested the premiums on shipping to the other *Gulf* countries, where such unrest does not exist.

King receives message from N. Yemen leader

RIYADH, Dec. 4 (SPA) — King Khaled Tuesday met with North Yemen Vice President Abdul Karim Arashi, who brought the King a message of solidarity from President Ali Abdulla Saleh.

The Yemeni delegation, which included other senior officials of the Yemen Arab Republic, told the King that it hoped the two countries would draw closer together and cooperate in the service of the Arab and Muslim peoples.

The meeting was attended by Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah and special adviser Dr. Rashad Pharaon.

Members of the group from North Yemen included Foreign Minister Dr. Hassan Makki, Minister of Development Ali Lutf Thawr and Abdullah Asnaj, a special adviser to President Saleh.

After the session, Vice President Arashi said he also delivered a message to the King endorsing the firm and deterrent actions of the King in clearing the Grand Mosque in Mecca of the renegades.

"The events at the mosque have united the Arab and Islamic world and enhanced their solidarity behind the King and his prudent conduct in defeating the conspiracy," he said.

The message also dealt with the results of the recent Arab League summit in Tunis, and suggestions for following up on the resolution.

Iranians approve constitution

TEHRAN, Dec. 4 (Agencies) — Scattered results from 60 cities Tuesday indicated that 99.6 per cent of the Iranian electorate approved the Islamic constitution, Tehran radio said.

Out of a total of 3,562,703 votes counted, only 11,746 were opposed to the constitution in the straightforward, no-or-yes non-secret referendum staged over the previous two days, the state-controlled radio said.

Some sections of the Kurdish, Baluchi, Azerbaijani and Arab minorities had announced they would boycott the constitution because it ignored their demands for autonomy.

During the referendum there were many incidents, demonstrations and the destruction of ballot boxes in several of the minority

tions of that conference.

The Yemeni delegation later in the day stopped in Jeddah on its way home to Sanaa.

In Jeddah, Dr. Makki told SPA that the Yemeni delegation conveyed President Saleh's greetings and the support and solidarity of the Yemeni people with the Saudi people regarding the attack on the Haram.

He said that the delegation wished King Khaled and the people success and prosperity.

King Khaled also asked Arashi to convey his best regards to President Saleh and his thanks for his kindness and expression of support. The King said that the Kingdom was in good shape and that prudence and firmness were used in defeating the renegades and fulfilling the duty towards the holy places.

Makki said King Khaled appreciated the supportive Arab and Islamic feelings expressed by the Yemen Arab Republic and "all the Arab and Islamic countries which showed sympathy and support for the country in this crisis."

Almost all Arab and Islamic countries condemned the crime of attacking and occupying the holiest place in Islam and denounced the renegade group which mounted it on Nov. 20.

These countries also praised the wise leadership of King Khaled in eradicating the group and putting an end to its action.

Settlers refuse to move

U.N. Council urges Iran to release U.S. hostages

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 4 (R) — The Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution Tuesday night urgently calling on the Iranian government to release immediately U.S. embassy staff held in Tehran and assure their safe passage out of the country.

The 15-nation council also urged the governments of Iran and the United States "to exercise the utmost restraint in the prevailing situation."

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was asked to lend his good offices for the immediate

implementation of the resolution and to take all appropriate measures to that end.

The council also called on the Iranian and U.S. governments to take steps to resolve peacefully the remaining issues between them "to their mutual satisfaction in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations."

Speaking immediately after the vote, the secretary-general said the release of the hostages was of immediate and primary importance, but other matters deserved consideration.

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Dollar recoups most of earlier losses

LONDON, Dec. 4 (R) — The U.S. dollar Tuesday recouped most of Monday's losses against other major currencies in thin trading in world foreign exchange markets still anxious about Middle East developments, dealers said.

Apparently boosted by central bank intervention and profit-taking, the dollar continued to surge ahead Tuesday afternoon to trade on European exchanges at 1.7263 West German marks. Monday it fell below 1.7065 marks at one point, its lowest level ever.

Frankfurt dealers said Tuesday it peaked up once the market saw it was not dropping beneath the psychological 1.70 mark barrier.

Gold, whose price continued to race ahead overnight and early Tuesday on the dollar's weakness, retreated later to Monday's levels, itself the highest for about two months.

The Gold price was fixed on the important London bullion market Tuesday afternoon at \$ 431.20 an ounce, slightly down on Monday's London closing price of \$ 431.50.

In active Hong Kong trading earlier Tuesday, its price equalled the \$ 443 record fetched in Zurich last October when the gold price peaked after a massive switch into the metal from investors and speculators worried about world economic prospects.

The price of gold almost doubled during its summer and autumn surge but failed to maintain its value above \$ 400 an ounce when mainly-American indicators showed that the feared recession was not likely to be as severe as first thought.

The pound sterling also declined in dollar terms Tuesday, trading in Europe Tuesday afternoon at \$ 2.1970 compared with Monday night's 2.2130 close.

Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):
London, 427.50 ; Paris, 444.77 ; Frankfurt, 434.69 ; Zurich, 431.00 ; Hong Kong, 433.43.

repeats Jerusalem Rock of foreign policy

Dec. 4 (SPA) — Prince Fahd's message said that the Arabs were in Jerusalem more than 2000 years before the epoch of the Prophet Moses, and had stayed there despite successive invasions. They did not leave it even when David entered in 1007 B.C. to reign with his brother Solomon for 70 years or more. Jerusalem remained in the fold of the Islamic Caliphate and Arab countries for about 14 centuries until the British Mandate at the beginning of the 20th Century. Even before that, 200 years of successive European campaigns did not make its Arab character as much as Israeli usurpation and settlement policies are doing now.

He also said that recovery of Jerusalem was the main pillar of Saudi Arabia's foreign policy. The Arab presence there dated back to time immemorial. This came in a message addressed to the Jerusalem Seminar, read out by State Minister and Cabinet Member Sheikh Muhammad Ibrahim Massoud. In his opening speech, Sheikh Ahammed, deputizing for Prince Fahd, thanked King Khaled, the Crown Prince and the Ministry of Information for supporting the seminar and covering its expenses. He thanked the seminar's preparatory committee for the work one under Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani.

Aliens allowed to take out cars

JEDDAH, Dec. 4 — Foreigners have been allowed to go out of the Kingdom with Saudi Arabian-registered cars. They will have to hand over the registration form and plates to customs at the order to be given documents for their countries. Al-Jazeerah reported Tuesday that if they return their cars will be charged customs duty and be issued a new registration and plates.



Crown Prince Fahd

Governor says Jizan set for development

JEDDAH, Dec. 4 — The Governor of Jizan Sheikh Muhammad ibn Turki Al-Sudairi says that the area is set for major industrial development.

He said that the deep-rooted religious and historical values linked together the past and future of Jizan.

He added that the distortion and obliteration of facts was a great factor in "the Jerusalem tragedy."

He said that the triumph of justice would mean taking from the aggressors the spurious legitimacy they had tried to impose through a fait accompli and the power of guns.

He added that London was a happy choice for the venue of the seminar, because of Britain's role in developing civilization throughout history and because it is a strategic site for winning over British, European and world public opinion.

A central electricity project would provide power to Jizan, Abi Areesh, and other areas.

The central hospital in Jizan has been completed recently. It has 500 beds. A Danish delegation visited last week to investigate the possibility of Danish firms staffing and running it.

The automatic telephone project was still under construction. A microwave circuit was also being built to connect Jizan to the rest of the Kingdom.

Work is going on the first phase of Jizan port and a Petromin supply project. The new airport would be rated second class according to the number of flights, Sheikh Muhammad said.

Compensation has been paid for land expropriated to build a parking lot and the second phase of the central market. That cost SR270 millions.

WEATHER

It will be moderate in most areas and cool at night in the northern and central regions and the western and south-western highlands.

Low cloud will cover those parts, with possible rain. Winds will be southerly to south-westerly and moderate. They will be active in the central and northern regions, causing occasional sand haze.

Seas will be moderate. Tuesday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Vessel	Date of arrival	Commodity
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Jeddah	32	23	Wajh	28	23
Riyadh	21	06	Turaif	19	05
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Saudi-Chinese joint venture

Jubail fertilizer agreement signed

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Dec. 4 — The final agreement was signed Tuesday in Taipei for a joint venture between Saudi Arabia and the Taiwan Fertilizer Company.

Hejaz Railway bids studied

RIYADH, Dec. 4 (SPA) — The technical committee of the Tripartite Commission for the Recommissioning of the Hejaz Railway Tuesday discussed various companies' bids for feasibility studies before presenting them to the higher committee. The meeting was attended by Dr. Mohamedin Kayal, deputy minister of communications for transport, Dr. Nasser Salloum, the deputy minister for roads, Hashem Taher, the Jordanian deputy minister of transport, and Ammar Barazgah, the Syrian deputy minister of transport.

Fertilizer Company to build and operate a 600,000 ton a year urea fertilizer plant in Jubail.

The Saudi Basic Industries Corporation said that Vice Chairman Abdul Aziz Alzamel signed for the Saudi Arabian side, Minister of Economic Affairs Chang Kwang-shih for the Chinese.

The plant will cost \$400 million, to be shared equally by each partner. SABIC said construction will take three years, and production will start late in 1982.

SABIC and the Taiwan Fertilizer Company will jointly market 40 per cent of the output, with the Chinese firm having agreed to take the rest for selling on the domestic market and in the Far East. Most of the output will go to export from Saudi Arabia, to be used as fertilizer and as a component in chemical industries.

The agreement is the second major downstream project to be given the final go ahead in two weeks. Late last month SABIC and a Japanese consortium led by Mitsubishi Gas Chemicals formally decided to go ahead with a methanol project in Jubail. It is the fourth of SABIC's heavy industrialization projects to make the final accord: earlier this year the agency agreed with the West German firm Korf Stahl to go ahead with an iron and steel joint venture in Jubail and the fourteen-fold expansion of the Jeddah steel rolling mill, which SABIC has taken over from the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.

The fertilizer plant is the first joint venture between the two governments, as the Taiwan Fertilizer Company is a government-owned firm.

Although mainly privately owned, the Chinese government supervises and supports its operations.

The Chinese embassy here said in a statement that on his arrival in Taipei Monday that he was to sign the agreement in place of Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Algosaibi, the chairman of

The signing ceremony was held Tuesday afternoon during a tea party at the Grand Hotel.

The Saudi group was greeted at the airport by Taiwan Fertilizer Company Chairman F. S. Huang and his president, Huang Ta-ho. The group was later entertained to dinner by Chang.

Every big Jeddah hotel will have Saudia office

By Joseph Eltayer

JEDDAH, Dec. 4 — Saudia is planning to have a sales and reservations ticket office in every first class hotel in Jeddah by the end of 1980, airline official says.

Saudia now has only three sales and reservations offices in hotels, in the Attaas Hotel, Airport Hotel and Kandara Palace Hotel. It is also has another six offices in the city: Medina road, Mecca road Kilo Two, Mecca road Kilo Three, the Petromin Building, the Old Airport and the Saudia Main Building.

It also has two offices under construction, one on Mina Road and another in passenger lounge C at the airport. The latter will include the main sales and reservation office and the confirmation office, both to be equipped with automated reservations and confirmation systems.

The official added that by the end of 1980 all Saudia sale and reservation offices will be equipped with reservation automation. Only the main office in the queen's Building on King Abdul Aziz Street is equipped with 20 automation units. Other sales and reservation offices work by telephone.

The meeting opens Saturday and lasts four days.

Press official to attend talks

RIYADH, Dec. 4 (SPA) — Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Suwairi, assistant deputy minister of information for foreign press affairs will leave for Tunisia Friday leading the Saudi Arabian delegation to meetings of the Permanent Arab Information Committee.

The meeting opens Saturday and lasts four days.



MEETING-Saik Al-Esaili of the Al-Esaili Trading Corporation (right) meets officers of Chrysler International visiting the Kingdom in his Mecca Road showrooms in Jeddah. The Chrysler men are G.J. Ellison, general manager of Chrysler International, R.G. Arsenault, sales director, and C.O. Kroes, newly appointed regional director for the Middle East.



Abdul Aziz Alzamel
The minister was unable to go, owing to urgent official business.

Alzamel visited the Taiwan Fertilizer Company Tuesday morning. He will call on Premier Sun Yun-suan, Foreign Minister Tsiang Yien-si, and Economics Minister Chang.

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Saudi Comment

By Jasser Al-Jasser

Al-Jerizah

The consultations and contacts among the states of the Gulf at different channels are no longer a secret. Nor is it strange that meetings should be held among the representatives of the states who wish to achieve greater stability and prosperity for the whole region.

In this context contacts are being made to hold a foreign ministers' conference. It is true that the Lebanese problem has made it imperative to continue such contacts: the ministers will follow up the resolutions of the Tunis summit conference on the southern part of the country and relations between the Lebanese government and the Palestinian resistance.

This must be done before the meeting of the Beit Eddine commit-

tee, as both Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are members and are to provide financial support with the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. So it is to be expected that the Gulf states should agree on a certain formula before the meeting of the foreign ministers.

Another topic to be discussed will deal with stability and security, gaining greater importance with the events in the region and changes that are taking place. Another topic is safety of navigation in the Gulf, with an eye on the threats to it publicized recently.

These matters call for some kind of security coordination and constant consultations which transcend the style adopted in the past. Speed is of the essence at present, especially in exchanging information. This leads us to believe that the forthcoming conference of foreign ministers will be even more important than previous ones.

...tee before the meeting of the foreign ministers.

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الإسكندرية

للسفر إلى سويسرا

PLO, leftists reject calls by Sarkis to quit S. Lebanon

BEIRUT, Dec. 4 (Agencies) — Palestinian commandos and their Lebanese leftist allies have denounced calls by the Lebanese authorities to evict commando forces from southern Lebanon.

The remark came in a statement issued Monday after a lengthy meeting of the "joint command" of Palestine Liberation Organization forces and Lebanese leftist parties.

Brezhnev congratulates Sarkis

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (AP) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram Monday to Lebanese President Elias Sarkis congratulating him on the country's independence day, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Brezhnev's cable encouraged "equally and mutually advantageous ties between our countries."

In a reply, Tass said, Sarkis noted Lebanese appreciation "of the Soviet Union's friendly that manifests itself in support for the unity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon."

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat presided over the meeting which accused Lebanese President Elias Sarkis' government of adopting "one-sided policies contradicting with the resolutions of the tenth Arab summit conference."

The statements said the command will address a note to Arab League Secretary General Chadli Kibbi denouncing the government.

Lebanese right-wing, on their part, declared their support to Sarkis' efforts aimed at "evicting the Palestinian occupation forces from the south."

The "Lebanese Front" a coalition of rightist parties opposing the PLO, vowed to "shoulder the responsibility of liberating Lebanon from the Palestinian occupation forces" if the official authorities could not evict them peacefully.

The tenth Arab summit conference held in Tunis in late November, adopted a resolution calling on Lebanon and the PLO to jointly organize commando presence in southern Lebanese regions bordering Israel.

Sarkis was recently quoted as saying Lebanon has "expressed reservations" regarding the sum-

mit resolution and insisted on the withdrawal of all PLO forces from southern regions controlled by U.N. peacekeepers.

The rightist militias fought fierce battles against the PLO and its leftist allies in the 1975-76 civil war which took more than 37,000 lives.

Shelling

Meanwhile, residents in the border area said that rightist militia gunners Tuesday shelled Palestinian-leftist positions in southern Lebanon's central sector and heavily damaged eight houses.

They said the market town of Nabatiyah and four nearby villages came under bombardment at dawn.

The shelling followed Monday night's artillery duel between the militias entrenched in Kleya and Marjayoun, and Palestinian commandos and their allies in strategic Arnoun and Tallet Lubia.

The bombardment later extended to the Taybeh area east of Tyre and three shells landed near Nigerian troops serving with the U.N. peace-keeping force.

U.N. sources said the shells caused material damage, but no casualties.



President Sarkis

Zia vows to uphold martial law

KARACHI, Dec. 4 (Agencies)

— Pakistani President Zia Ul-Haq says "martial law will continue as long as I am there," the Associated Press of Pakistan, a Pakistan news agency, reported.

Zia was replying to reporters' questions on his arrival in Quetta city Monday for a brief tour of Baluchistan province.

Asked about a revival of political activity in the country, Zia was quoted as saying the government was engaged in attaining four objectives — lowering prices, putting justice within the reach of the common man, rooting out corruption in society, and introducing Koranic laws in Pakistan.

"Unless I fulfill these four objectives, I do not want to create any more uncertainty in the country as to what are my future plans, nor do I want any speculation on that score. I am going straight for these four objectives first before any political activity is revived," he said.

In Islamabad, meanwhile, the lawyer representing jailed Pakistani journalist Salamat Ali, staff correspondent of the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, Tuesday filed an appeal against Ali's sentence for writing a controversial report about Pakistan's volatile province of Baluchistan.

The lawyer said he had petitioned the country's martial law authorities to set aside Ali's sentence of one year's hard labor passed by a summary military tribunal last week.

Ali, 45, was charged with four counts under Pakistan's martial law regulations for writing and possessing an article which was considered inflammatory.

Hassan wants Sahara meeting postponed

Contests objectivity of Tanzania, Mali

RABAT, Dec. 4 (Agencies) — Morocco's King Hassan II has asked for an African mediation meeting on the Sahara war to be postponed, contesting the objectivity of the presidents of Tanzania and Mali, it was announced here Monday.

But Algerian President Benjedid Chadli and Polisario guerrilla leaders flew to the meeting, opening Tuesday in Monrovia, Liberia, and semi-official comments in Algeria said it would go ahead despite Morocco's absence.

In a letter Liberian President William Tolbert, current president of the Organization of African Unity and host of the meeting, Hassan contested the objectivity of Presidents Julius Nyerere of

Tanzania and Moussa Traore of Mali.

Hassan said in an interview with *Time* magazine that Morocco had a peace plan but first would have to win military control of the desert region, an objective he expected to achieve in 1980. He said the war was costing Morocco \$250,000 a day.

In the letter, Hassan said Nyerere "thought it objective and impartial" to belong to the group of African "wise men" asked to mediate the four-year war, and at the same time to recognize officially the Saharan government-in-exile established by the Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas.

He said Traore "never misses

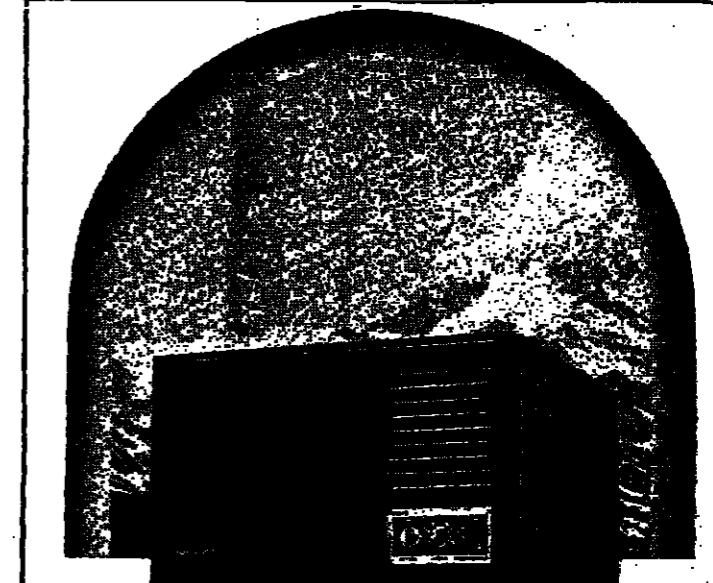
an occasion to stand deliberately on the side of our opponents."

Morocco.

Meanwhile, African heads of state began arriving in Monrovia Monday for the OAU's ad hoc committee.

First to arrive was Nigeria's newly elected President Alhaji Shehu Shagari, making his first visit abroad since taking office two months ago.

Sudanese President Nurmeiri, Tanzanian President Nyerere, Algerian President Chadli and President Traore of Mali arrived Monday.



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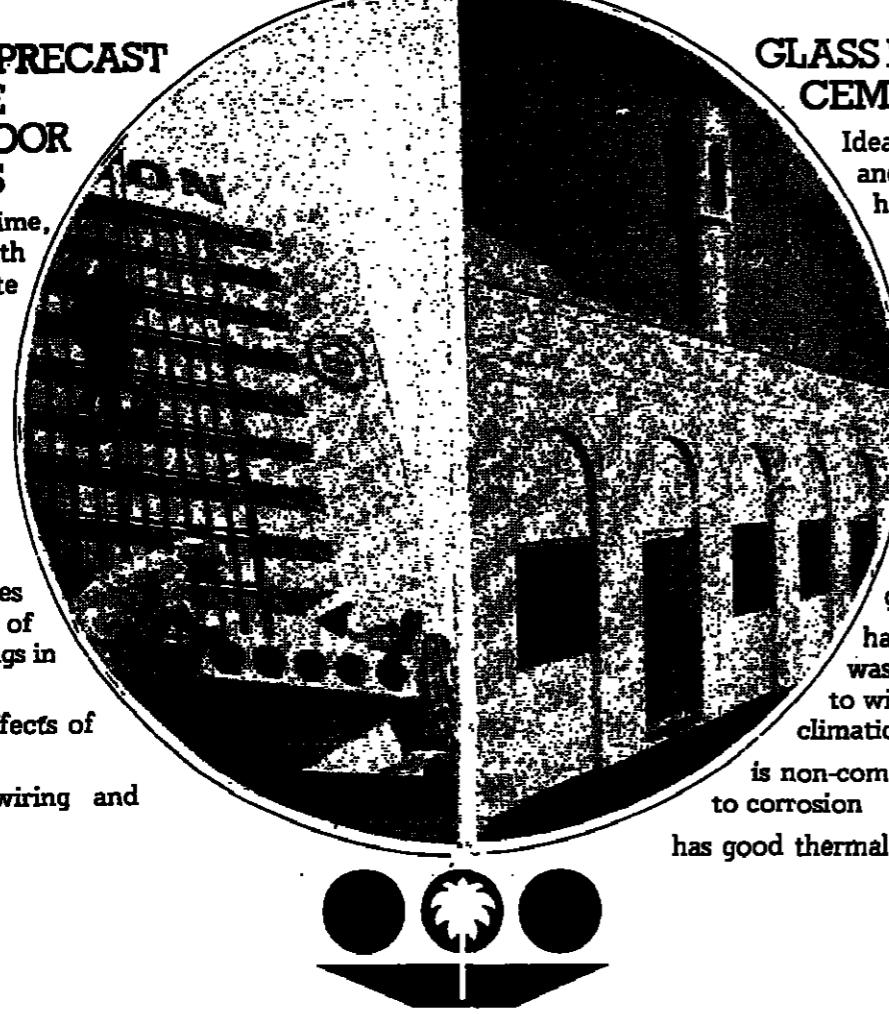
MARTYRS' SHRINE: The wall surrounding the U.S. embassy compound in Tehran where 49 Americans are held hostage, has been converted into a shrine for martyrs who were killed during the Shah's oppressive regime. Hundreds of cards, bearing photos and details of the victims are studied by young Iranians.

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The memories of a Churchill

By LYNN DARLING

WASHINGTON — "When my father was, if you like, the hero of his nation," Lady Soames said, "then of course all our schoolmates would talk about him. But when he was wandering in the political wilderness, then he was just the family's hero, quite like any father would be to his children."

A likeness of her father, captured in cold metal, stands guard over Massachusetts Avenue, with his blunt expression and his fingers fixed in the V sign.

But as Sir Winston Churchill fought fiercely for his country and his own political fortunes, he had with him the kind of wife that one would somehow expect him to have had: his complete equal.

"They were so matched as human beings," said Lady Soames. "They did live their lives out in an almost Shakespearean dimension — always in the middle of great events."

Lady Churchill plunged in with him, the ultimate political wife, always loyal, always ready to sacrifice just about anything for his future, and always opinionated.

"I think, my darling," she wrote in one of the letters Lady Soames has included in her biography of her mother and her marriage, *Clementine Churchill*, "you will have to be very patient — do not burn any boats — The (prime minister) has not treated you any worse than I.L.G. (Lloyd George) has done, in fact not so badly ... You know I'm not good at pretending but I am going to put my pride in my pocket and reconnoitre Downing Street."

Later, during World War II, when she was addressing her letters from Downing Street, she wrote "...there is a danger of your being generally disliked by your colleagues and subordinates because of your rough sarcastic and overbearing manner — ... you are supposed to be so contemptuous that presently no ideas, good or bad, will be forthcoming... I must confess I have noticed a deterioration in your manner; and you are not as kind as you used to be."

A life so close to the center of things, of course, affected the Churchill children as well. The

eldest, Diana, was only 5 when she included in her prayers the request that "God bless the Dardanelles," the place that signified Churchill's much cherished and disastrous Eastern strategy during his tenure at the Admiralty during World War I.

The children of such parents took what time they could with them. Lady Soames remembers the sense of history her father gave her, the way he made stories of the American Civil War and the reign of Charles I come to vivid life. When she was young she was most aware of the softness of Clementine's skin, the elegance of her clothes, her perfume and the way they had all placed her "goddess-like upon a pedestal."

And how politics was "the very basis of home life and conversation — we were so deeply aware of living in the eye of the storm." In the book she recalls how her brother Randolph kept up with events while he was at Eton:

"At the beginning of the (1922) Strike (he wrote his mother) I asked the 'Sheep' (Col. Sheepshanks, his house master) if I could install a wireless set, in order to hear the news bulletins. However, he would not let me. So I have fitted up a secret one in the bottom of my armchair. It works extraordinarily well and I can hear London quite easily..."

Mary Churchill couldn't understand why her schoolmates did not burst into tears at the thought of the 1938 Munich crisis as she did.

The Churchill children, like most well-bred offspring, did not see all that much of their parents as they were growing up, their care confined to nannies and nurseries. But a mother so married to her husband's career reduced even further the time spent cultivating her children's affection.

Lady Soames remembers her mother watching her one warm summer afternoon when she was busy with the beach parties and polo parties that came with raising her own five children. "I see you have so much fun with your children," Clementine told her daughter, "I never had."

But she had Winston, whose terrifying energy and cheerful self-absorption never seemed to faze her. "I suppose you could say," said Lady Soames, "that my



Winston and Clementine

father was an egoist. But I've known quite a lot of inferior men who were egoists and much harder to bear."

As Churchill himself airily put it, "I'm easily satisfied with the very best."

Images of other political wives are called forth — Joan Kennedy, pale and blond and nervous, led to the podium by her husband on announcement day: the memory of Martha Mitchell and the torment of her life: tight-lipped Pat Nixon, glazed in her own icy decorum.

There is Churchill rushing in at the last minute with a gaggle of parliament members invited for dinner, terrifying his pregnant wife with flying lessons and boasts of his exploits; rushing off on a painting expedition while

de Gaulle at lunch not long after the fall of France. When Clementine expressed the hope that the French fleet would be able to fight with the English, de Gaulle said he thought the navy would probably prefer to fire their guns at the

English rather than with them.

Clementine scolded him at length in formal French. When Churchill tried to play a conciliatory role in the fracas, she said, "No, Winston, it is because there are certain things that a woman can say to a man which a man cannot say and I am saying them to you — General de Gaulle!"

The General apologized with a basket of flowers.

Images of other political wives are called forth — Joan Kennedy, pale and blond and nervous, led to the podium by her husband on announcement day: the memory of Martha Mitchell and the torment of her life; tight-lipped Pat Nixon, glazed in her own icy decorum.

"Of course my father could hardly have failed, with his genius and his enormous ability, but my mother was a real source of support. Politics is still a world where a wife can make a difference. Politicians can be tarnished by such small events..."

"She did sacrifice a lot for them," said Lady Soames, whose husband, Lord Soames, was himself a member of Parliament for 16 years and is now said to be in line for the governorship of Rhodesia.

"If she had wanted nicer things or a whizzier time socially, it could have been very tough. But I don't think she ever grudged the course." (WP)



Indira Gandhi



Y.B. Chavan

Who was the CIA agent in Mrs. Gandhi's cabinet?

By STUART AUERBACH

NEW DELHI — The hottest political issue in India these days is who was the CIA informer in Indira Gandhi's Cabinet during the 1971 war in Bangladesh.

The question was raised several days ago by Mrs. Gandhi, who is making a comeback after suffering a humiliating defeat in the March 1977 elections. So far she has embroiled both of the political parties opposing her while managing to stand clear.

Whipping Boy

The CIA is used routinely as a whipping boy in Indian elections. This time, the ammunition was handed to Mrs. Gandhi on a silver platter in the form of a critical biography by Thomas Powers, of former spy chief Richard Helms, entitled *'The Man Who Kept the Secrets'*.

In the book, which is not yet available here, Powers tells how in August 1971, an informer in India's Cabinet told the CIA that the Soviet Union had signed a friendship treaty with India to forestall Indian recognition of Bangladesh.

Later that year, with India fighting Pakistan in Bangladesh then East Pakistan, the Cabinet member was able to answer a CIA question and report that the Indians planned to extend the war to West Pakistan.

According to Powers' book, Nixon called that information one of the most timely pieces of intelligence he was ever given by the CIA.

In addition, four leading politicians in the two anti-Gandhi parties were members of her Cabinet in 1971. One of them Jagjivan Ram, defense minister in 1971, has denied a public accusation he was the CIA informer.

Another, Deputy Prime Minister Y. Chavan, finance minister in 1971, announced that several government ministries are running a coordinated investigation to uncover the CIA informer.

Nothing New

Ram and Chavan are major figures in the Janata and Lok Dal parties, the major opponents of Gandhi's Congress in the Jan. 3

he uncovered the Nixon-Kissinger "tilt toward Pakistan," that the CIA received information on Indian intentions from a member of Indira's Cabinet.

In fact, Powers included the information in his book as an illustration of how upset the CIA was about intelligence leaks from high in the executive branch. The CIA, Powers wrote, "was not about to tell every junior desk officer in government that it had an agent in Indira Gandhi's Cabinet."

When Indira told a Nov. 10 political rally in Kampur about the CIA informer in her Cabinet, she said she had not seen the book but had been sent a copy of the section involving her.

Two days later the Ministry of External Affairs, on the direct orders of Foreign Minister S.N. Mishra, released the excerpt.

Since then, Prime Minister Singh's caretaker government has been trying to pin the charge on Ram. Singh hinted that Ram was the man who informed the CIA, and one of his political allies, Ram Narain, actually named Ram.

Only one newspaper, *The Express*, carried the story. One news agency also carried Narain's charge, but later asked subscribers to kill the name.

Evidence

Narain, the president of Singh's Lok Dal party whom the *Express* described as not having "distinguished himself by subtlety" in his post, offered only one piece of circumstantial evidence to back the charge: the fact that Ram left the post of defense minister after India defeated Pakistan and became agriculture minister.

That, Narain said, could indicate that Indira knew Ram was feeding information to the CIA.

In denying the charge, Ram attacked Singh for clearing members of the present Cabinet before the government investigation completed and defended his record as a member of the Cabinet.

Nothing New

Oddly enough, none of the information revealed in Powers' book was new. Columnist Jack Anderson reported in 1971, when

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Eastern Europe feels the pinch

By Mark Frankland

BELGRADE —

The world economic recession has come at a particularly difficult time for the countries of East Europe.

Their governments have for some years been trying to devise ways to run their economies on economic rather than political principles. In short, they have been contemplating a combination of the discipline of the market with the security of central planning.

If thoroughly carried through this would mean establishing a realistic system of prices, cutting the vast subsidies for many products which make real pricing impossible, and linking rewards to performance. One reason for their moving in this direction is that, having decided that the purchase of Western technology is the key to industrial modernization, they must now export to the West to pay for the massive amounts of equipment they have bought on credit. But only economic reforms, it seems, can push their industry into producing the quality of goods that can be sold in the West.

The West's recession and the jump in the cost of fuel and raw materials have horribly complicated what would anyway have been a painful process. Hungary, which has gone furthest in its reforms than any other East European country has shown that the necessary changes mean more expensive food, more expensive housing (no more nominal rents so beloved by old-style Communist propaganda), and even the possibility of factory closures.

The other countries have been far less daring. Poland's economic and political situation is so delicate that the Government seems fearful to move (prices rises led directly to the overthrow of the Polish leadership in 1970). The Czechoslovaks are also cautious, but perhaps for more obviously political reasons: for them, 'economic reform' at worst smacks of Alexander Dubcek and 1968 and at best points to diminished party control over the economy.

There is, however, one Communist country in East Europe where 'market socialism' is already established — Yugoslavia. The Yugoslavs of course do not like being lumped in with the East European Communists bloc. The East European establishments, for their part, would deny that the Yugoslav system has anything (except heresy) to teach them.

But Yugoslavia's ability to pull through the present world crisis without serious economic or social problems would be a considerable advertisement for the Yugoslav system. The most striking thing about Yugoslav plans for the next few years is the intention to keep up a steady growth rate of between 5 and 6 per cent a year in spite of a high rate of inflation, a balance of payments deficit, and the discouraging state of world trade.

The reason for this is simple enough. Yugoslavia (like most of the East European countries) is still a developing society. The living standard of its most advanced parts, such as the Slovene Republic, is close to the West European. But standards are only half as high or less further south in the Albanian minority area of Kosovo and in the Macedonian Republic.

And like many developing countries Yugoslavia has to create new jobs for a growing population, the need being particularly acute in the most backward areas. Slovenia has virtually no unemployment, Kosovo a great deal.

Officially there is 15 per cent unemployment overall in Yugoslavia. But officials point out that if this were really so it would be 'catastrophic'. They argue that this figure is based on registrations at labor exchanges and ignores the fact that some of those registered have jobs but want new ones; are the wives of employed men; or are private farmers wanting to make more money.

But officials point out that if this were really so it would be 'catastrophic'. They argue that this figure is based on registrations at labor exchanges and ignores the fact that some of those registered have jobs but want new ones; are the wives of employed men; or are private farmers wanting to make more money.

Nevertheless as Communists the Yugoslavs are very sensitive about their unemployment and the decision to keep the growth rate in the 1981-6 Five Year Plan at a level only slightly below that of the last five years has much to do with apprehension about this problem.

Officials in Belgrade say there are two other ways to provide more employment:

The first is to slow down the movement from the countryside to the towns — a movement which has already brought about a social revolution in post-war Yugoslavia. Three-quarters of the population lived in the countryside in 1945. Today it is just over a third. Increased help to Yugoslavia's private farmers will, it is hoped, slow down this trend.

The second hope is to increase small businesses, including those that are privately owned. The economy is short both of services and ancillary industries that produce components, spare parts and the like.

There are about 400,000 people employed in the private sector (excluding agriculture) at present, as opposed to five million in the socialist sector. Government economists say that the privately employed could double in the next five years. But this will mean changes in taxation policies (which vary from locality to locality) and also in the disappearing attitude many officials still have to private enterprise and the personal wealth it generates. (OFNS).

An island opts for Castro as its solution

By Peter Deeley

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — The revolutionary left-wing government on this tiny Caribbean island is to build an international airport with massive help from Cuba in order to boost its ailing economy after failing to get monetary aid for the project from the West.

Since the New Jewel Movement (NJM) ousted Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy last March, the country — famous for its production of spices — has leaned heavily upon assistance from the Castro regime. Cuban money and arms helped the successful coup; since then, doctors and dentists, cultural and educational groups and governmental missions have made the 1,000-mile journey across the Caribbean Sea between the two islands.

The United States, which had backed Gairy during his years in power and has since given him asylum, has been watching political developments

in Grenada and nearby Saint Lucia — where a left-wing government has also assumed power — with increasing concern, seeing in the trend a threat to its traditional role (along with Canada and Britain) as a stabilizing democratic force through past aid for the project from the West.

The Grenada People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), perhaps taking its cue from Cuba, has repeatedly condemned what it calls "American imperialism and colonialism" and has readily shown support for any revolutionary movements in the Caribbean-Latin American region which oppose U.S. policy. It has sent a small grant of money to the revolutionary Sandinista government in Nicaragua, an enthusiastic member of the Cuban-dominated non-aligned movement and recently sent a representative to an international conference in Mexico called to discuss the "struggle for Puerto Rican independence from the United States."

The many paths to peace in Zimbabwe Rhodesia

By Anthony Sampson

LONDON — As the Zimbabwe talks move hopefully towards the ceasefire — whatever setbacks may occur later — it is crucial to understand how this diplomatic achievement has come about.

There is no doubt that it is a triumph, both for the Conservative Party and the Foreign Office that this, the last major direct British responsibility in the world, should have been discharged when so many people believed it impossible — particularly the Americans who, ever since Kissinger made the problem worse, have been conscious of leaving Britain holding the screaming baby. It must be seen as a personal triumph for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and a new proof of the old rule, that it is easier for the Right to negotiate a retreat from the Right, than for the Left.

The retreat was made easier, as it turned out, by the very stubbornness of Mrs. Thatcher, in previously defending the Salisbury regime. Just when she was established as the heroine of the settlers, she accomplished her U-turn so thoroughly that she has now become more insistent than Lord Carrington on keeping the Patriotic Front in the settlement.

Greville said of Sir Robert Peel in 1845 that it was his purpose to betray the country into good measures. It may not have been Mrs. Thatcher's purpose, but it was her achievement, to betray her friends into accepting a necessity.

It is a triumph, too, for the Foreign Office, in the kind of unconventional diplomacy of which many people thought they were incapable. Behind the pomp and glitter of Lancaster House, Lord Carrington

has been able to deploy exceptionally able young diplomats in patient informal talks with each of the factions, always keeping lines open, never becoming committed to any group, and keeping in touch with all the splinters of the Salisbury Government.

There could be no greater contrast with the lumbering machinery of Brussels or Washington, or the much-publicized talks on Fearless and Tiger; and the Foreign Office are right to be proud of it.

It is a triumph too for the Commonwealth, which prepared the way for a settlement at the Lusaka conference. The presence of the Queen in Lusaka, interestingly enough, made it easier to create the informal family atmosphere at which the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, Sonny Ramphal, excels; and the prime ministers found themselves in strange settings — in Kaunda's crowded study, at a barbecue at the Australian High Commission, even passing notes in Lusaka Cathedral — which made it difficult for them to take up rigid positions.

When that full story comes to be written it may read more like a comedy than formal negotiations; but that was part of the secret of its success. The Commonwealth has shown itself still able to provide the kind of quick, forthright communication of which the U.N. is so sadly incapable; and to cross over the color lines through its mixture of interests — including Malcolm Fraser, the joker in the Commonwealth pack, who was both Mrs. Thatcher's conservative ally and a loud critic of the Salisbury regime. Since the Lusaka summit the Foreign Office has been frequently exasperated by

the ugliest kind of crime history that Sudan would reconsider its relations with Egypt if the latter had followed the same path.

Al-Jazirah expressed its gratitude to God "who gave us strength and made us capable of clearing and protecting our sacred places from the machinations of the enemies of Islam. It was only with the help of God that the crime was turned into an epic of victory against the enemies of the faith," said the paper, adding that the security men had faced the ordeal with great firmness and sincerity.

Commenting on identical lines, *Al-Bilad* said in an editorial that the "will of God which enabled the state to eliminate the heretic gang shall always stand by us and the right cause, resisting all misleading campaigns and heretical doctrines. God has thrown back this treacherous group which deserted the Holy Haram and terrorized peaceful Muslims."

"The army of Islam was, however, able to achieve victory for God's religion, to clear the Holy Place and to restore peace and

tranquillity to anxious Muslims."

The paper reaffirmed that this

country's peace and stability will continue as ever despite hostile plots of the enemies.

Al-Nadwa reiterated that the gang of traitors would have been eliminated in a day or two, but the royal directives had made it clear that the Holy Haram and the lives of Muslims must be protected and efforts must be made to arrest the renegades alive. The paper was highly appreciative of the sincere efforts the officials had exerted to liquidate the gang.

It said the efforts involved in clearing the Grand Mosque from the renegades would further enhance the people's confidence in the wise leadership and its capability of coping with the situation successfully.

A-Yom also praised the manner

in which the incident had been handled and said that the authorities concerned had acted with full caution and prudence under the directives of the country's leadership. The paper further mentioned the concern of the entire Islamic world over the incident and its support for the Kingdom's leadership in confronting the intrigues that had been hatched to disunite the Muslim community.

Al-Medina said reassuringly that "the Kingdom will continue to fulfill its obligations toward Islam which is the main cornerstone of the state policy. The manner in which the state dealt with the situation at the Holy Haram, avoiding bloodshed and further harm to the Grand Mosque, had earned more respect and admiration for the state and its leadership."

saudi press review

All the newspapers Tuesday led with Interior Minister Prince Naif's announcement about the end of the trouble at the Holy Haram and the liquidation of the remaining members of the heretic gang either by arresting or killing them.

Newspapers frontpaged Crown Prince Fahd's message to the International Seminar on Jerusalem which began in London, highlighting his reaffirmation that Jerusalem was an integral part of the Palestine issue, and that it was the focal point in the foreign policy of the Kingdom.

Newspapers also gave front-page treatment to the 23rd conference of the Arab Petroleum Ministers in Kuwait, the reported demonstrations on the West Bank and Iran's reported claim of \$3 billion from five American banks in Britain. *Al-Vadwa* reported in a

front page story that Sudan would

reconsider its relations with Egypt if the latter had followed the same path.

In an editorial, *Al-Riyadh* expressed its admiration of the security forces which worked with all sincerity to clear the Holy Haram from the sacrifice of the deviationists. It said that "the battle with the renegade clique would not have lasted all these days if the authorities had not been keen on avoiding bloodshed and protecting the sanctity of the House of God."

The paper appreciated the prudent steps by the government in which the authorities handled the difficult situation successfully, and the whole affair ended without much harm to the Holy Place or the security forces, which deserted the Holy Haram and terrorized peaceful Muslims."

"The army of Islam was, however, able to achieve victory for God's religion, to clear the Holy Place and to restore peace and

John Glubb's Arabian adventures

By Gabriel Franks
"In the present materialistic age, empire is represented as the exploitation of weaker peoples. As a young man, I was unaware of such accusations. The establishment of law and order, railways seemed to me to be entirely beneficent

activities. Some persons may have made money in business. But the Empire and its subsidiaries were operated by a middle class of officials and officers who were far from rich and who led devoted lives, inspired by honour and duty, and by love for the peoples among whom they worked."

This statement in the Introduction to *Arabian Adventures*, John Glubb's last book is a creed that dominated his life and Sir John's dedication to the Arab cause is the theme of this book.

Glubb Pasha is best known for

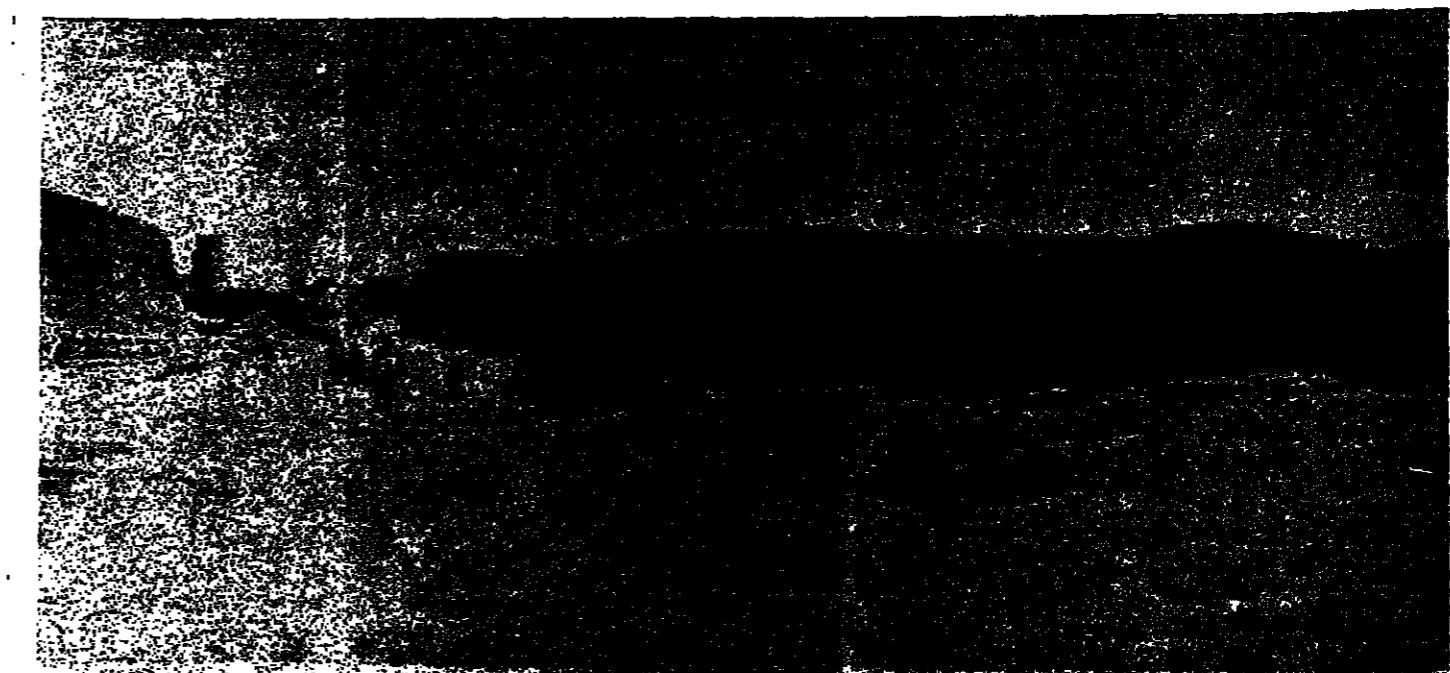
his service as the commander of the Arab Legion Desert Patrol, in which he served King Hussein of Jordan for twenty-six years, from 1930 to 1956. But the period covered here is the ten years beginning in 1919 which he spent in Iraq with the British Army, the RAF, and the fledgling civilian government. The problem he faced is one which persists today: how to bring into being a viable technological society from the glowing embers of a shattered Ottoman Empire.

Glubb admires Arab culture, especially its poetry and code of honor. He attributes the rise of chivalry and idealization of women in medieval Europe to the influence of Islam. Some of the most intriguing passages in this book are the tales he passes on as told by professional bedouin story tellers around the campfire.

But the section probably of greatest interest to those of us in Saudi Arabia is Chapters 13, 17, and 18, which deal with the formation of the Kingdom as we know it today.

Cleansing

Its origins go back to the middle of the 18th century. At that time the Al-Saud emerged from the Nejd to champion the cause of the Wahabis, a fundamentalist movement, in cleansing Arabia of moral and religious laxness. An Egyptian army suppressed the Wahabis at the instigation of the Sultan of Turkey and by the turn



Main Street, Riyadh, as King Abdul Aziz knew it

of the 20th century the House of Saud had even been thrown out of Riyadh and exiled to Kuwait. Then in 1901 Abdul Aziz rallied forth to launch a successful surprise attack on Riyadh.

In 1912 Abdul Aziz began the recapture of the Hasa region, now the oil treasurehouse of the world, from the Turks, and by 1920 he defeated the Rashidi of Ha'il.

By this time, Ibn Saud (as Abdul Aziz was generally known in the western world) had called upon the religious leaders of the Wahabis to assist him in forming

the tribes into religious communities which were called Al-Ikhwan, or The Brethren. Tobacco, music, silk, and other such worldly vanities, were forbidden, and the Ikhwan swore to devote their lives to the conversion of the world to Islam and Wahabism.

In 1924 Taif, Mecca, Medina, Jeddah, and the rest of the Hejaz came under Saudi control. But thereafter the Ikhwan began to be a problem for King Abdul Aziz. Religious fervor had turned into fanaticism and eventually into naked desire for conquest. With no more independent sheikdoms to take care of, their eyes turned toward Trans-Jordan and Iraq, both of which were under British mandates.

Civil War

The last thing Abdul Aziz wanted was to confront the power of the British empire, which had supported his rise to power. On the other hand, he wished to avert a civil war.

The fiercely proud Mutair tribe, famous for its herd of 300 black camels which proceeded them into battle in a tight phalanx and were guarded as the banner of the tribe, attacked Kuwaiti tribes at Jahra on the fourth of December, 1927. Five days later, under the command of Faisal al-Duwaisah, they massacred the Ghalihi tribe of Iraqi shepherds in the Neutral Area, under the very eyes of the unsuspecting RAF in reconnaissance planes. The Mutair continued their march and on the nineteenth slaughtered Beni Huchaim shepherds near Jumaima.

Oteiba

Other tribes were encouraged by the success of the Mutair and the Oteiba, under Sultan ibn Humaid, advanced with a force of some 12,000 into Iraq but was turned back by the scarcity of water.

Sir Gilbert Clayton, who had negotiated the Bahri Agreement in 1925, was sent to Jeddah to mediate between Iraq and King Abdul Aziz but it soon became clear that the fight was between the Al-Saud and the Ikhwan.

This is where Glubb began to play an important role. Although bedouin wars in the twenties seemed to consist mostly of raid and counter-raid defensive battles had formerly taken place in the days when Arab tribes controlled large numbers of tribes.

He studied ancient methods of desert warfare and found that the tactics of defensive battle consisted in pitching all the tents near one another, with the tent ropes overlapping and the animals packed together behind the tents.

Such a technique required accurate timing and reliable intelligence and Glubb claims that his methods were effective.

Ibn Humaid

Of even more importance, according to Glubb, was a crucial action he took in February, 1929. Sultan ibn Humaid again advanced into Iraq to raid some sheep, but one of Glubb's agents found out what was happening, and he was able to evacuate the camp before the raiders arrived. When ibn Humaid arrived he found the campsite empty. Unwilling to return home empty-handed, he raided neighboring friendly tribes and some caravans of Shammar and Nejdi merchants.

Writes Glubb: "This action was to save Ibn Saud. While the rebel Ikhwan were declaring their intention to destroy the 'infidel' Iraqis, they enjoyed considerable sympathy from the other tribes of the other Nejdi tribes, and even caravans of Nejdi merchants, it became obvious that their motivation was not religious. The townspeople and the remaining tribes of Arabia immediately rallied to Ibn Saud. Indirectly, we could claim to have made a major contribution to this result by foiling the rebel Ikhwan's grand offensive."

Sibilla

Abdul Aziz, on hearing the news of the attack on his people, moved immediately to Buraidah and the loyal tribes joined him. On

March 29, 1929 he fought a bitter battle with the Oteiba and the Mutair at Sibilla, ninety miles north of Riyadh. Faisal al-Duwaisah was shot in the stomach and surrendered. Abdul Aziz allowed him to return home. Ibn

rebel leaders to Ibn Saud and to evict the tribes from Kuwait territory. In return, Ibn Saud promised to settle the claims of the Iraqi tribes for losses in past Ikhwan raids. Once all the rebels had been driven back into Nejd territory,

"The Empire and its subsidiaries were operated by a middle class of officials and officers who were far from rich and who led devoted lives, inspired by honour and duty, and by love for the peoples among whom they worked."

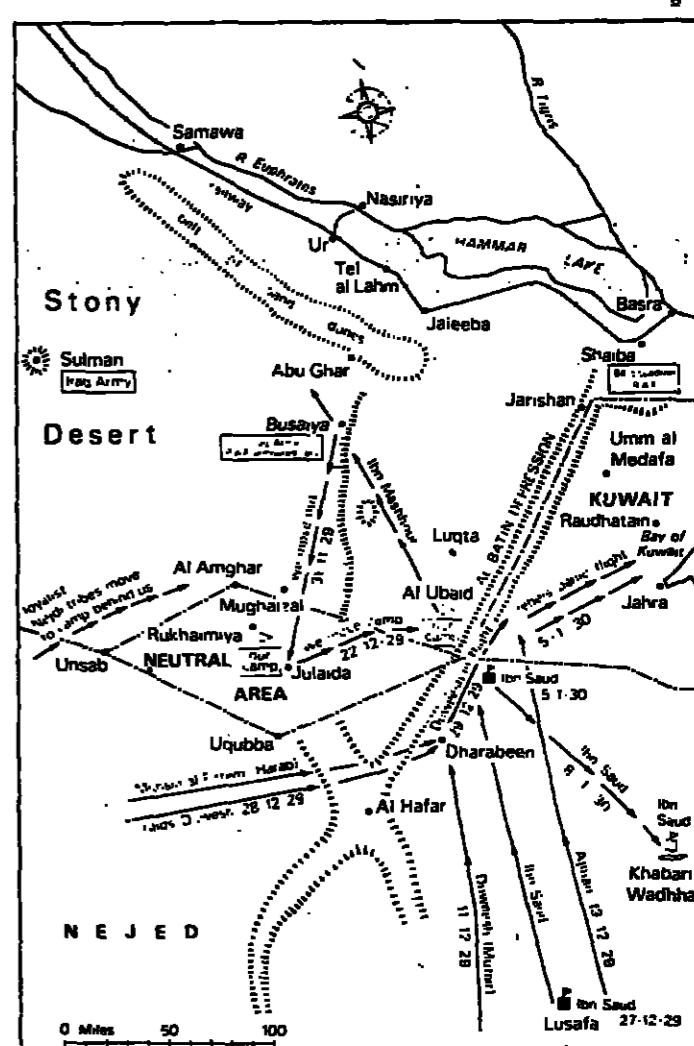
Humaid refused to surrender and left for his home territory.

A third rebel tribe, the Ajman, were not at the Battle of Sibilla.

By the end of the summer, Glubb writes, the Oteiba had

nothing more was ever heard of this clause, nor did the British or Iraq Government trouble to pursue the matter of compensation for their subjects, and protégés.

In his biography of Abdul Aziz



Map 12 The Final Act

The Desert King, David Howarth, gives a slightly different interpretation of events which represents Glubb's as being of somewhat less importance, but it is somehow satisfying to believe that a British soldier once contributed so essentially to stability in the Middle East.

A note on the style of this book: Most of it, Glubb says, consists of material copied verbatim from diaries and notes he wrote at the

"But when they failed to defeat any Iraqis, but attacked other Nejdi tribes, and even caravans of Nejdi merchants, it became obvious that their motive was not religious. The townspeople and the remaining tribes of Arabia immediately rallied to Ibn Saud."

Indignant

Glubb is indignant that no compensation was ever paid to the Iraqi tribes, who were the first victims of the Ikhwan revolt. "On 20 January, the British resident in the Persian Gulf flew to Ibn Saud's camp. On 23 January, an agreement was signed to hand over the

time. Passages written later by way of comment have been enclosed within square brackets. This device lends an aura of authenticity to the book, but the resulting plethora of detail, especially concerning military activity, makes some passages somewhat tedious for the general reader.

Abdul Aziz, second from left, and his father and brothers in exile in Kuwait



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Denounce Genscher**Soviets blast missile deployment**

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (AP) — A decision this month by NATO members to deploy modernized medium-range nuclear missiles would destroy "the very basis for future negotiations" on reducing the number of such weapons in Europe, the Soviet news agency Tass has reported.

In a long denunciation of West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's support for the deployment plan, the news agency Monday said a decision to place new Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Europe would mean the chance of future reduction talks would "become nonexistent."

In the third Soviet press attack on Genscher in two days, Tass said the minister was "distorting the Soviet Union's official statements

Indian Ocean navy rivalry seen

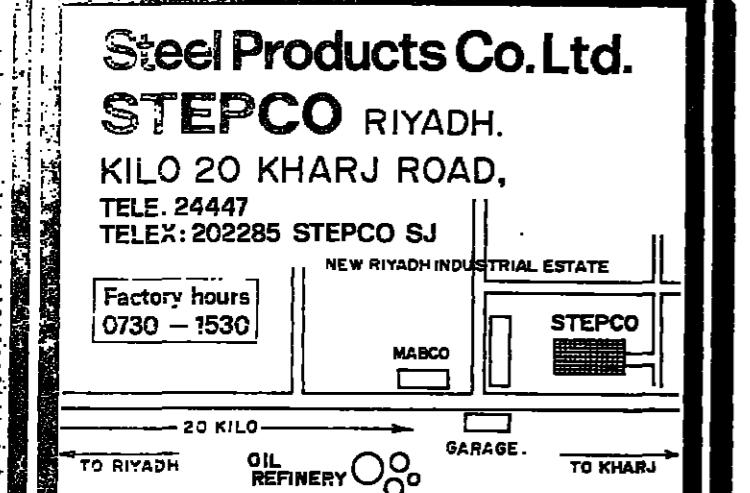
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP) — U.S. News and World Report has said that it looks like the Indian Ocean — the vital link between Asia and the Middle East and Africa — will become another cockpit of superpower rivalry.

The American news magazine said Monday, "Even before the latest buildup of U.S. warships in the wake of the Iran hostage drama, the Indian Ocean was the

scene of a U.S.-Soviet jockeying for influence."

In a report in its December 10 edition, U.S. News, said:

"Moscow charges that the U.S. has been enlarging its overt military capability in the strategic basin. It especially assails American expansion of air and naval facilities on the island of Diego Garcia" it said.

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**Bomb rocks U.S. bank in Frankfurt**

FRANKFURT, Dec. 4 (AP) — A bomb explosion has slightly damaged the Frankfurt office of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, days after the American bank attacked some Iranian industrial shares. No injuries have been reported.

"There is obviously a connection between the explosions and the bank's attachment of Iran's Krupp shares," a police spokesman said Monday.

Dubcek protege dies in Prague

PRAGUE, Dec. 4 (R) — František Kriegel, a leading supporter of Czechoslovak reformist leader Alexander Dubcek and one of the original signatories of the Charter 77 human rights manifesto, has died in Prague aged 71.

Friends of the family said, Monday he died of an embolism while recovering from heart attack he had last September.

Kriegel, a member of the ruling Communist Party Presidium during the short-lived Dubcek era, was one of the first people arrested after the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia and taken to Moscow.

extinguishers wrapped together and filled with four pounds of chemicals. One of the two containers packed in a canvas bag failed to detonate because the explosion of the other destroyed its firing mechanism.

Windows were shattered and a cement wall was damaged in the 1:30 a.m. blast, police said.

They said passersby alerted authorities after seeing a man place a suspicious object against a front column of the bank. The man ran into a nearby park and disappeared before police arrived.

A policeman slid a stone against the bomb, which then detonated.

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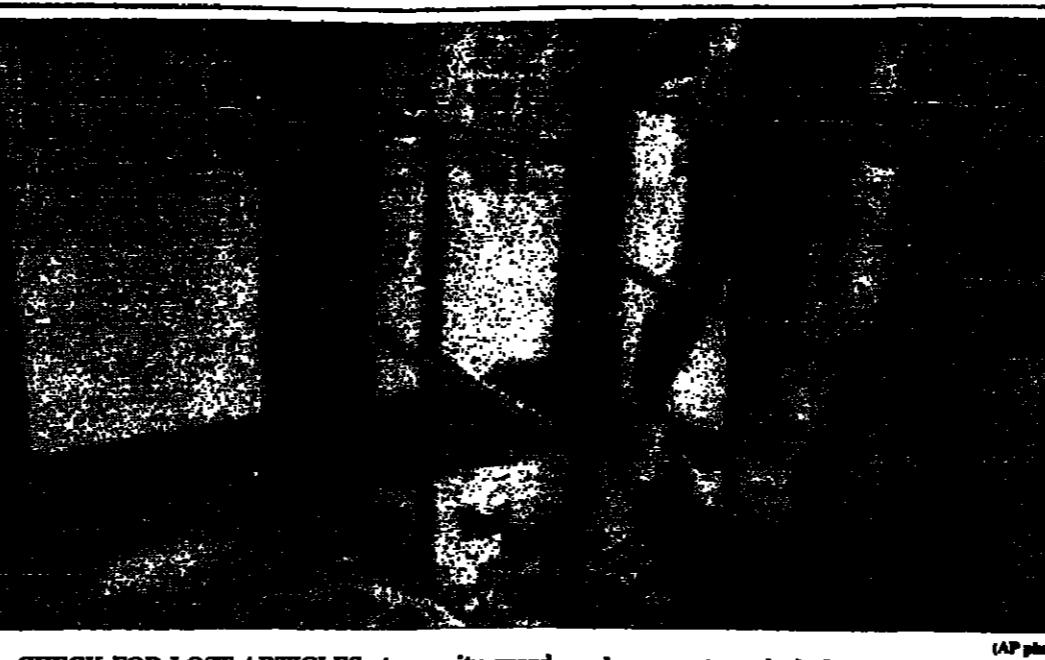
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CHECK FOR LOST ARTICLES: A security guard and a concertgoer look through the clothes of a casualty for the man's shoes at the entrance of Cincinnati's Riverfront Coliseum Monday night. Eleven people were trampled to death and seven injured when a large crowd tried to push their way into a concert in the building. Clothes and shoes were strewn over the plaza area. (AP photo)

India train crash kills 25**U.S. concert crowd crushes 11 to death**

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 4 (Agencies) — At least 11 people were trampled or smothered to death in a stampede by thousands of fans trying to get seats for a concert by the British rock group "The Who".

At least seven more were seriously injured in the rush to get into the Riverside Stadium and grab the best unreserved seats.

"They were ready to kill to get a good view of the concert," said one youth caught up in last night's tragedy. "They just didn't care what happened."

The concert went on as scheduled and many of the crowd were unaware of the deaths until it ended.

"We arrived an hour before starting time," said Jim Reece, of Cincinnati, "but doors were closed and eventually only a few of them were opened. Then people started to surge in."

Said another youth, "It was a frenzy. People were trampling over people to get in. They knew there were kids on the ground, but they just kept driving forward."

"The Who," who first won international prominence more

than 10 years ago, have only recently resumed touring after the death last year of their drummer Keith Moon.

Moon, known as the wild man of rock for his habit of wrecking hotel rooms and driving limousines into swimming pools died of a drug overdose in London 15 months ago. "The Who's leader, Pete Townshend, said recently the group had returned to touring in tribute to Moon's memory."

In their sixties stage acts the group brought their shows to climax by smashing to bits the guitars, drums and amplifiers.

Crash disasters

Meanwhile, at least 25 people were killed and 50 injured, seriously, when a passenger train derailed south of Budapest Monday. The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported.

And in Budapest, eleven persons were killed and 29 others injured Monday in a bus-train collision at a grade crossing near Loekeszaza in southeastern Hungary.

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*First summit since'71***Schmidt, Honecker to hold talks in 1980**

WEST BERLIN, Dec. 4 (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and East German Communist leader Erich Honecker will meet early next year for the first post-West German summit since 1971, Schmidt announced Tuesday.

The chancellor told a party congress of the ruling Social Democratic Party in West Berlin that the meeting will take place at the beginning of 1980, but he gave no details of where or when.

The first meeting between the leaders of the two German states took place in March 1970 when Chancellor Willy Brandt met East German Premier Willi Stoph in the East German town of Erfurt. Stoph returned the visit the following year when he travelled to



Chancellor Schmidt



Erich Honecker

Kassel in West Germany. The 1970 Erfurt meeting marked a breakthrough in Brandt's efforts to improve Bonn's ties with the Soviet bloc after 20 years of strain and opened the way for normalization of relations between Bonn and East Berlin in 1972.

Schmidt and Honecker met for brief talks at the Helsinki conference for European security and cooperation in 1975 but this was not considered a formal summit.

In recent months the West German chancellor has said repeatedly he was keen to arrange a formal summit with the Communist party chief.

Schmidt told the party congress he expected a period of intensive efforts to stabilize the East-West

balance of power in the coming months.

He said a visit to Moscow he will undertake in the spring is central to West German efforts to improve understanding and cooperation, adding "of course the head of governments of both German states must also talk to each other."

It is, however, unlikely to be in

East Berlin.

By former accomplice**Singh accused of framing Sanjay in lost film case**

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4 (AP) — Film producer-politician has India's Supreme Court that aran Singh, the current prime minister, induced him to help Sanjay Gandhi, son of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in a celebrated trial that convicted Sanjay of destroying a satirizing his mother's movie.

Anuradha Nahata, a film producer and former member of parlia-

ment, Monday asked the highest court to call him to provide "the real and true facts of the case" in which a lower court sentenced Sanjay Gandhi and V.K. Shukla, Mrs. Gandhi's former information minister, to two years at hard labor on a conviction of destroying Nahata's film.

Sanjay and Shukla are on bail pending appeal of their case, now before the supreme court.

Nahata said in his petition that

he had provided false labels used as evidence in the case "on the inducement of Mr. Charan Singh and Mr. N.K. Singh" of India's Central Bureau of Investigation and that "my statement before the trial court as a prosecution witness was made with a view to destroy vengeance and to oblige Mr. Charan Singh."

Nahata said he had a change of heart after "sleepless nights" of account of innocent persons hav-

ing been convicted and sentenced in the case."

He said soon after Mrs. Gandhi's defeat in the March 1977 election Singh, then home affairs minister of the post-Gandhi government, called him and suggested that "I should take my revenge from the former prime minister either by involving her or her son in the disappearance of the film."

There was no immediate reaction from Singh or from Chief Justice Y.V. Chandrabhagat, to whom Nahata's petition was addressed.

The film, *Kissa Kursi Ka*, or "Pursuit of the seat (of power)" was lost during a screening for approval by Shukla's information ministry during Mrs. Gandhi's 1975-77 emergency rule.

Nahata remade it after Mrs. Gandhi's defeat, but it was a commercial failure.

The film case is the only one of eight criminal cases against Sanjay in which the government has obtained a conviction.

Park killing trial put off after defense challenge

SEOUL, Dec. 4 (Agencies) The trial of eight men accused of involvement in the killing of South Korean President Park Chung-hee was suspended indefinitely after the defense challenged the competence of a martial law court.

When the trial opened, a panel of five generals decided that proceedings should be suspended pending a supreme court ruling on a defense motion to transfer it to a civil court.

Kim Jae-Kyu, former director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), and seven others are being tried in connection with the president's assassination during a dinner at a KCIA restaurant Oct. 26.

The defense lawyers argued that a military court had no jurisdiction over suspected crimes committed before Martial law was declared in most of South Korea after the president's death.

One lawyer said it might take the supreme court a month to rule on the petition.

Military police armed with rifles were stationed outside the cour-



Park Chung-hee

troom at army headquarters as the eight defendants entered wearing handcuffs. Inside, 170 spectators including family members and reporters watched the men being led in by prison guards.

Several crying women tried to rush toward the defendants but were stopped by guards.

Besides Kim, five former Korean CIA agents and former chief presidential secretary Kim Kae-won are charged with murder. All seven face a maximum sentence of the death penalty if convicted.

Another CIA agent is accused of destroying evidence. He faces a maximum five-year prison sentence.

The trial opened with the military prosecuting attorney reading the lengthy indictment against the defendants.

Armed Italian leftwingers go on rampage in 3 cities

PADUA, Italy, Dec. 4 (AP) — Armed and masked leftist youths went on a terrorist rampage in Padua and in two nearby cities shooting, looting and setting cars and offices afire Monday night.

Police reported two dozen incidents in Padua, Vicenza and Rovigo in the latest of what they called "nights of fire" in the Venice inland. They said they were all claimed in leaflets by

The film case is the only one of eight criminal cases against Sanjay in which the government has obtained a conviction.

in leaflets by

Other groups struck elsewhere

in the city, shooting pistols in the air, setting another half a dozen cars afire, raiding and hurling gasoline bombs in two real estate offices and an office of Premier Francesco Cossiga's Christian Democrat Party. They broke into a supermarket and stole goods and one million lire — \$1,200 in cash in what they call "proletarian shopping." A motorist who tried to put out the flames of his car was beaten up.

The terrorists struck about the same time in Rovigo and Vicenza.

In Vicenza, they hurled stones and gasoline bottles into an automobile showroom, the office of a local newspaper and the office of the Swiss insurance company Zurich insurance — all situated in the same street.

In Rovigo, they raised and hurled gasoline bottles at a local newspaper.

Police said leaflets found in all three cities claimed the violence was to protest a police ban on a demonstration planned by "Autonomy" for last Saturday.

Kosygin very ill, daughter quoted

OSLO, Dec. 4 (R) — Ludmilla Gvishiani, daughter of Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, has said her father is seriously ill.

Mrs. Gvishiani recently attended a meeting in Oslo of the Board of the International Federation of Library Associations of which she is a member.

In answer to a question, she told the Oslo paper *Verdens Gang* that her father was seriously ill and that she hoped he would soon recover. The interview gave no further details.

**Lashes at Chinese
Hanoi denies misuse of aid to Cambodians**

BANGKOK, Dec. 4 (AP) — Vietnam Tuesday described as "absurd" reports that Hanoi was obstructing the distribution of international aid in Cambodia and worsening the famine.

The Communist Party newspaper *Mass Des* said such reports reflected "a mad thirst for vengeance which is driving the Chinese expansionists, the imperialists and other reactionaries to lose their judgment."

There have been reports from Cambodian refugees and other sources of problems in the distribution of international aid.

A press spokesman for the U.N. Children's Fund UNICEF now traveling in Cambodia said he had witnessed aid distributions in several areas of the country.

Jacques Danois, based in Bangkok, said, "I have witnessed the arrival of Vietnamese rice for Cambodian civilians and witnessed the distribution. I don't see why Vietnam would take with one hand what it is giving with the other."

Meanwhile, relief officials said Tuesday high level negotiation was going on between Thailand and relief agencies in an attempt to persuade Bangkok to lift a boycott of food and water to a Cambodian camp on the border.

A relief source said the situation could become "very serious" if the Thai military continued its blockade of supplies to the encampment

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Miller attacks oil producers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP) — U.S. Treasury Secretary G. William Miller said the United States is at the mercy of "almost indiscriminate" pricing policies by the oil-producing nations.

The oil price system "has broken down," he claimed. "Many reliable suppliers of oil have given way to the temptation of abrogating their long-term contracts and offering more of their oil on the spot market."

A year ago, spot market oil commander \$13 per barrel, but now sells for as high as \$45 per barrel—nearly double the official OPEC price of \$23.50 a barrel, Miller told a conference of the American Gas Association here.

Miller, just back from a trip to the Middle East, said Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait—which produce about 45 per cent of all OPEC oil—remain safe from internal unrest, despite the Iranian crisis.

Miller said Saudi Arabia may continue to produce oil at maximum capacity—9.5 million barrels a day—for a "reasonable time" if the United States demonstrates its resolve to cut consumption.

However, the Saudis, during meetings with Miller last week, had declined to commit themselves to such high production.

Kuwait, meanwhile, has announced its intention to cut back on its oil production, now about 2.2 million barrels a day. However, they have not said when reductions would occur and how much.

Abu Dhabi plans to maintain present production, about 1.4 million barrels, except for a slight cut due to technical reasons.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 P.M. Tuesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.375	3.3725
Pound Sterling	7.40	7.45	7.43
Deutsche Mark (100)	195.00	197.00	197.25
Swiss F (100)	212.00	213.00	212.00
French F (100)	83.00	84.00	83.60
Italian Lira (10,000)	40.00	42.10	42.10
Lebanese Lira (100)		99.00	98.25
Syrian Lira (100)		86.98	78.50
Egyptian Pound		4.50	4.50
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.19	12.19
Jordanian Dinar		11.40	11.40
Emirates Dirham (100)		89.65	89.65
Qatari Riyal (100)		91.25	91.25
Bahraini Dinar		8.95	8.95
Iranian Riyal (100)		26.00	26.00
Iraqi Dinar (100)		9.25	9.25
Venezuelan Riyal (100)		74.10	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)		80.00	89.90
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.00
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.20
Gold kg.	47,200.00	—	—
10 Tolas bar	5,500.00	—	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	13.60	—	14.16
Canadian Dollar	2.90	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	113.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	176.00	174.00	175.75
Spanish Peso		50.50	51.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)		80.00	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)		—	46.50
Singapore		—	1.57

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

Citibank asks court to freeze Iran assets

LONDON, Dec. 4 (R) — A leading U.S. bank filed a writ asking the London High Court to uphold its right to block deposits in Britain of Bank Markazi, the Iranian central bank.

Citibank said it wanted an early court ruling to resolve legal problems facing the bank in London as a result of President Jimmy Carter's freezing of Iranian deposits held in Britain.

Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will meet this month, and an increase in the cartel's official price is expected.

Miller addressed a conference that is studying ways to increase natural gas production as an alternative to high-price oil.

The natural gas industry will need \$303 billion in the next 20 years to develop new gas supplies from such as Alaska and Mexico, as well as from new technologies like coal gasification plants.

That figure, which comes to \$1.5 billion a year, is four times the current investment made by the entire gas industry, the AGA estimates.

Raising this amount will require strong support by banks and government regulators, said Robert H. Willis, AGA's first vice chairman.

It also will lead to higher prices for consumers.

Natural gas prices will rise about 13 per cent a year through 1985, while fuel oil and electricity prices will increase 14 per cent and 10 per cent respectively, according to AGA figures.

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E. Europe winning synthetic fiber industry

GENEVA, Dec. 4 (AP) — At least 17 synthetic fiber factories were closed in Western Europe in recent years as big companies transferred production to Communist Eastern Europe, the International Federation of Chemical, Energy and General Workers Unions said.

The report claimed imports of synthetic fibres produced in the East with Western know-how are sometimes made illegally and cited trade entering Western Europe from East Germany, and alleged supply of East European fibres through Italy.

And more production facilities and jobs may be threatened as a result of the continuing practice of the multinational firms of dumping fibres and clothing, produced in Communist cheap labor areas, in Britain and other Western countries, an ICEF report said.

And it pointed to another form of such dumping — this time from synthetic fibre production transferred to the United States.

The report listed co-production deals by leading chemical enterprises of the United States, Japan, West Germany, Italy and Britain with Communist states covering polyamide, polyester and acrylic fibres with a combined potential output capacity of more than three million tons per year.

The companies' major motive in seeking these deals, the federation representing 6.5 million workers in 64 countries said, was to escape the growing trade union bargaining power in the West by moving to regions with "adequate supplies of cheap, non-militant labor."

"The labor cost savings are greatest in scrapping old, written down plants in the Western fibre sector, whilst new investment at subsidized interest rates goes East at no labor cost commitment and

at long-term guaranteed total product costs," said the report, signed by ICEF Secretary General Charles Levinson.

The report claimed imports of synthetic fibres produced in the East with Western know-how are sometimes made illegally and cited trade entering Western Europe from East Germany, and alleged supply of East European fibres through Italy.

Many Western firms are using

East Germany as a secret source to sell in the Common Market by exploiting the special trade status of East Germany, which is treated as an integral part of West Germany in regard to tariffs of the EEC.

"Re-shipment of goods from Eastern Europe under labeling which falsifies the country of manufacturing origin is rampant," the report said. It also referred to British clothing manufacturers' complaints of "illegal practices including blatant falsifying of the source of origin of garments."

The report said that most of the illegal dumping of Romanian, Polish and Hungarian clothing and textiles in Britain and elsewhere is carried out by "front companies belonging to the Italian Communist Party..."

"These companies are frequently insisted upon as trading or consulting agencies by the Eastern partner in fixing these deals and a percentage of the exchange price is thereby donated to ICP coffers by the cooperating Western partners."

The labor cost savings are greatest in scrapping old, written down plants in the Western fibre sector, whilst new investment at subsidized interest rates goes East at no labor cost commitment and

the administration position was based on fear of what might happen if large amounts of plutonium were stockpiled around the world.

The officials said they are still hopeful that economic realities will slow the movement toward technology which President Jimmy Carter feels increases the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons.

As part of his non-proliferation effort, Carter two years ago initiated an international study of nuclear fuels. It was supposed to identify potential alternatives to the

The ICEF report also picked up the current complaint by the European Community against the U.S. over alleged dumping of American-produced fibres in the Common Market and flatly called it "a game of bluff" where the EEC is used as "false window dressing."

"Whether the officials leveling these charges are really so far in arrear of the realities prevailing in the companies they purport to represent or whether the whole exercise is an elaborate hoax to divert attention from their actual operations is difficult to determine," the report said.

"The job can be done," Dr.

HAMILTON, Canada, Dec. 4 (AP) — The future energy needs of the world will increase, but they can be met through international cooperation, says an expert on the global energy crisis.

"The job can be done," Dr.

Wolf Jable, deputy director of

the International Institute for

Applied Systems Analysis in

Austria, said Monday. "I don't

have a doomsday message. I have

an optimistic message. I have

an optimistic

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SDR ٢٠٠٣٦

Exchange Rates for the IMF's SDR

EXCHANGE RATES

London Interbank

Dollar Exchange Rates as quoted by

Bank of America IFC

Nov. 29 Nov. 30

Brunei 2,1840 2,1970

Denmark 1,6195 1,6485

Finland 819,99 819,26

France 4,2000 4,2000

Germany 5,33901 5,33767

Iceland 91,0395 92,1848

Italy 3,5772 3,5802

Japan 2,8778 2,8728

Norway 5,0610 4,9730

Portugal 4,1885 4,1812

Russia 0,59687 0,595787

Sweden 3,72 3,72

Switzerland 2,28 2,28

U.S.A. 1,1697 1,1697

Australia 1,0945 1,0945

Denmark 6,78495 6,99874

Ecuador 32,7813 32,7813

Indonesia 814,795 814,3397

Kuwait 2,0235 2,0235

Malaysia 2,8715 2,8715

Singapore 1,0874 1,0874

South Africa 1,0874 1,0874

Spain 5,46564 5,46564

United Kingdom 6,78495 6,99874

Finland 3,7478 3,7280

Nov. 29 Nov. 30

U.S.S.R. 1,3815 1,3815

Austria 1,1954 1,1954

Belgium 37,0290 36,8543

Canada 5,2426 5,3394

Denmark 4,2000 4,2000

Finland 5,33901 5,33767

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Against West Indies

Aussies retrieve chances in Test

BRISBANE. Dec. 4 (R) — Greg Chappell and Bruce Laird rescued Australia for the second time in the match with a century third-wicket partnership against the West Indies in the first Test here Tuesday.

After their stand of 130 in the first innings on Saturday, Chappell and Laird added 124 Tuesday as Australia edged toward safety. They were 240 for three in their second inning at the close of the fourth day, a lead of 67, and with Chappell still unbeaten on 97 a draw has replaced a West Indian victory as the most likely result.

The match ends Wednesday and the West Indian pace attack, having toiled with little success on a dead pitch, will have to produce something exceptional if they are to leave their batsmen with a

Oakland beats Saints in NFL

NEW ORLEANS. Louisiana Dec. 4 (AP) — Quarterback Ken Strock hit wide receiver Cliff Branch with two fourth-quarter touchdown passes, one a 66-yarder, to rally Oakland to a 42-35 comeback victory over the New Orleans Saints in a National Football League game Monday night.

Oakland 7 7 721 — 42

New Orleans 0 28 7 0 — 35

FIFA warns 20 states on paying for Cup entry

ZURICH. Dec. 4 (Agencies) — The International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA) has written to 20 nations, including Yugoslavia, Greece and Iran, threatening to expel them from the 1982 World Cup unless they pay their entry fee.

In a letter to each of the countries' national soccer associations, FIFA Secretary General Dr. Helmut Kaeser warned that unless the nominal entry fee of 1,000 Swiss francs (\$640) is not paid by the end of the year, the countries concerned would not be allowed to compete.

"Should the amount given not be paid by this date, your entry would become invalid," said the

realistic target.

After resuming at 30 without loss this morning, Australia soon lost Rick McCosker and Allan Border but then Chappell and Laird took the score from 55 to 179 in 207 minutes before Laird was third out in the final session for 75.

In Adelaide, Geoff Boycott hit his second century in five days Tuesday as England's cricketers scored freely on the opening day of their three-day match against South Australia.

At the close South Australia were 46 for no wicket in reply to England's first innings total of 252 for two declared.

The foundation of England's impressive score was a 174-run opening partnership between Boycott, who made 110, and captain Mike Brearley, 81. The partnership was the highest by an England pair both on this tour and the last 12 months ago.

The veteran England openers were in complete control of the South Australian bowling during their 219 minute partnership, which ended when Brearley, who earlier had won the toss, was caught at mid-on off leg spinner Peter Sleep.

Boycott was out 11 overs later for a chanceless 110 which included 16 boundaries. But it was an innings that could be an embarrassment for the England selectors over the next two weeks.



SPRINT : Eric Heiden of the United States (right) won the International Ice-Sprint Meeting in West Berlin's Wilmersdorf Stadium recently. On the left is Anatoli Denikov of the Soviet Union.

(AP photo)

On way to sound barrier

Land speed record shattered

ROGERS LAKE, California, Dec. 4 (R) — Film stunt man Stan Barrett has broken his own world land speed record by reaching 643.086 miles an hour (1,031 kph) in his rocket vehicle here.

Barrett, 36, made a practice run on this dry lake-bed Monday in preparation for his attempt later this week to become the first man to break the sound barrier on land by reaching a speed of about 750 miles an hour (1,206 kph).

Barrett had set the previous record of 638.637 miles an hour (1,021 kph) in his 48,000-horsepower vehicle in a run across Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, on Sept. 9.

The world speed record for a piston-driven car, in which the power is transmitted through the wheels, is held by an American, Bob Summers, who reached 409 miles an hour (658 kph) in 1963.

After Monday's session Barrett, declared: "I am feeling great, mentally and physically, for my attempt to break the sound barrier. The vehicle is running better than ever."

Barrett was thrown off course in a run last Saturday when the exhaust system of his blazing red rocket burned out, scattering pieces of metal.

The project manager, Hal Needham, said this matter had been solved. He said technicians

had also managed to stop lake bed dust from getting into the tiny cockpit, where it was clouding Barrett's visibility.

"We have to sneak up on the sound barrier, pushing up the speed on each practice run."

He had hoped to reach a speed of 680 miles an hour (1,094 kph) Monday. "We fell a little short, but that is the luck of the game," Barrett added.

Needham is anxious to make sound barrier run as soon as possible because any rain on the bed would mean delaying the attempt until next year.

At the World Cup in Tokyo last June, she registered perfect scores in the vault and floor exercises before finishing fourth overall.

The Soviet women's team, Gold

Medallists at the last World

Championship in Strasbourg, last

year and also in Montreal, are

highly fancied to win here with a

team led by Stela Zakhrova.

Zakhrova was best all-round

at the World Cup where her

teammate, Nelli Kim, tied for sec-

ond with Emilia Eberle of

Romania, two other favorites for

top honors here.

The Chinese proved they are

strong competition by placing fifth

in the men's compulsories Mon-

day. The Soviet team led, followed

by Japan with 290.60. The United

States, led by Bart Conner and

Kurt Thomas, are third with

289.85, followed by East Ger-

many with 289.75 and China with

289.45.

The top individual scorer Mon-

day was Alexandre Dvirita of the

Soviet Union with a 58.9 out of a

possible perfect 60.

But the big surprise was Nikolai

Andrianov, all-round Gold

Medallist both at Montreal and

Strasbourg, who only won 12th

position.

In the women's compulsories

the Chinese, newcomers to the

competition, are again expected to

fight strongly against the favored

teams from the Soviet Union and

Romania.

The Romanian team includes

Nadia Comaneci, the star of the

1976 Montreal Olympics who

won the top prize at the European

Championships in Copenhagen

last June. May despite rumors that she

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possible perfect 60.



Rhodesian army base of Enterprise, a guerrilla is interrogated. He has covered with a jacket to prevent his identification by local people.



A Rhodesian army doctor probes a soldier's wound.



last month, Patriotic Front leaders Nkomo and Mugabe met the heads of state of front-line states Tanzania and Mozambique, Julius Nyerere (center) and Samora Machel (Nyerere's right)

Zimbabwe

Rhodesia

The
war
goes
on



Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front



Robert Mugabe, co-leader of the Patriotic Front

With the Patriotic Front still silent, Whitehall has announced that it will proceed to form a government in Rhodesia.



Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa at a recent press conference in Salisbury

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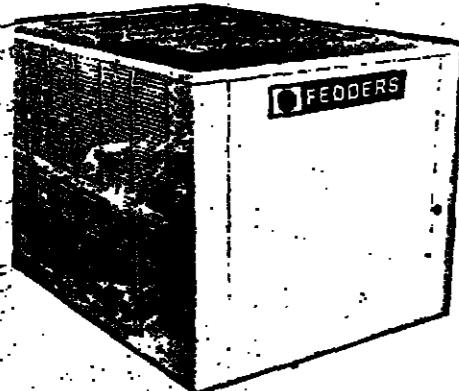
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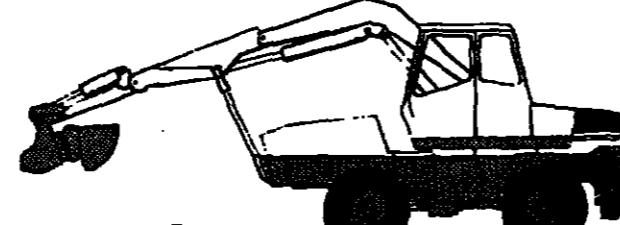
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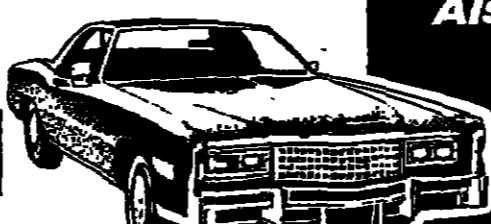
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International

Controversy envelopes Kennedy; Haig may join race

Carter sets re-election bid in low-key White House ceremony

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP) — President Jimmy Carter kept his re-election announcement Tuesday a low-key affair because of the Iran crisis, but campaign aides are pushing hard to raise \$ 2.5 million this week in a nationwide series of fund-raisers.

Carter was to make the announcement sometime during the day, probably at the White House. He will then attend a fund-raising dinner Tuesday night at a Washington hotel. He already has recorded a five-minute television announcement to be broadcast on one of the three national networks Tuesday night. The campaign paid for the air time.

Campaign aides say they have organized nearly 2,800 receptions around the country to coincide with the announcement. The parties, mostly in private homes, are intended to raise money, distribute campaign material and get volunteer workers moving.

Also keved to the announcement are large fund-raising dinners during the week in Washington and 11 other cities.

Carter originally had planned to make a six-state campaign swing starting Wednesday, including appearances at fundraising dinners in New York, Chicago, Atlanta and Austin, Texas. But he canceled those travel plans because of the Iran crisis.

The fundraising efforts themselves, however, are going ahead full steam even without Carter's personal presence.

Tuesday's announcement is little more than a formality because the president's desire for a second term has never really been in doubt. He set up a skeleton campaign organization months ago which has now grown to include 150 paid staffers, a national headquarters in Washington, three regional offices and nine other offices in key states.

Carter's re-election campaign is in fact far better financed and better staffed than was his come-from-nowhere 1976 election campaign.

Carter has pulled almost even with Senator Edward M. Kennedy in a new opinion poll.



President Carter



Vice President Mondale



Edward Kennedy



Alexander Haig

show himself as steady, cool and decisive in a crisis.

And Strauss predicted Kennedy's attack on the Shah had been a political blunder that will cost him votes. "I think it's damaging politically to Senator Kennedy," he said.

Kennedy told a San Francisco television

interview Sunday that the Shah "ran of the most violent regimes in the history of mankind," and questioned why Carter would admit him to the United States when "Hispanics who are here legally... have to wait nine years to bring their wife and their children to this country."

Kennedy later insisted he wasn't attacking Carter's handling of the hostage situation, but State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said Kennedy had not helped the crisis. Reporters were told that Kennedy's remarks could hardly help administration efforts to get another country to accept the Shah as a resident.

White House spokesman Jody Powell said Carter would refuse to be drawn into a political debate on Iran while the hostages' lives are still at stake, but added: "I think you recognize how bloody my tongue is from being bitten."

Strauss was not so reticent, calling Kennedy's remarks ill-advised, out of step with American public opinion, harmful to Carter's efforts to win release of the 50 hostages in Tehran and contrary to the nice things Kennedy's brother John used to say about the

Shah when he was president.

"He just really doesn't know what he's doing," Strauss said of Kennedy.

Kennedy, whose criticism of the exiled Shah of Iran generated protests from the Carter administration, moved Monday to make clear his support for the president's efforts to release the American hostages in Tehran.

The Massachusetts senator, told a Democratic Party in Reno, Nevada, luncheon that "we all support our country's efforts to end the crisis."

Kennedy added that Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini "has violated every principle of international law, and virtually every nation on earth has condemned him for his terrorist action."

Kennedy said his criticism of the Shah was prompted by the suggestions of some, most recently by Ronald Reagan, that the Shah should be granted permanent asylum in this country.

"I reject that view," said Kennedy.

Kennedy said that any leader who suggests "we ought to embrace the Shah" is adding to the danger to the hostages.

Kennedy had started clarifying his position Monday morning before flying to Reno from San Francisco. "My position is unchanged," Kennedy said when reporters at the airport asked him about his comments about the Shah Sunday night.

Meanwhile, General Alexander Haig, the retired North Atlantic Treaty Organization commander, is indicating strongly that he'll be the next candidate to enter the race for the 1980 Republican presidential nomination.

Haig said in an interview with the *Los Angeles Times* Sunday that a speaking tour of 34 states and conversations with politicians and citizens have convinced him the electorate would be receptive to his belief in a strong U.S. presidency and a revitalization of America's role in international affairs.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

Recently, and not without reason if I think of the news, I found myself recall that six minute nuclear alarm we almost set the world alight. What, I wonder, would one do if he knew that six minutes would be the last?

The problem is that six minutes is such a short time, that when asked, most people could think of no other way to end them except in saying their last prayer and bidding farewell to family and friends. My questionnaire was there amended so that these last duties taken for granted.

This produced different results — most important being that it wasn't a question of what one does with the last minutes so much as what one comes during them. I don't know if this reflects dangerously suppressed fund of unspoken desires on the part of humanity, whole or just the state of play at *Asharq Al-Awsat* offices at the moment.

A young (ish) colleague had a glib answer. "I'd get married," he said. But, retd, you won't have time if it was six minutes. Well, he said, I could reply my answer, but you said this was a fast column. Another colleague, dieting the last few weeks, declared that he would spend the prelude to Armageddon happily munching cream cakes.

A third, a harassed sub with a family said that he would collect all overdue bills and pour gasoline on them. Then, he said, with Wagner music in background, he would giggle insanely, he put a lighted match to the pile — story, he said, would then be his. If only the two minutes left before he turned to ashes.

An older colleague said that, unfortunately, six minutes would no longer be for what he had in mind, could we intercede with the American and S. commands to give people fairer war. Another decided to spend the last minutes patriotically. He'd be a human bomb descending on the enemies of The Nation. Wasted effort, we thought, since the Nation itself would soon be a smoke too.

Finally, a sulky young colleague vague but violent anarchistic leant muttered darkly that he would spend last minutes on earth telling certain paper editors exactly what he thought about... At which point we thought game went far enough and urged ever back to work.

Translated from *Asharq Al-Awsat*

Front still balking on ceasefire

Britain may impose unilateral settlement

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP) — Britain has set in motion legal machinery to create an independent Zimbabwe Rhodesia, despite lack of agreement with the Patriotic Front guerrillas following three months of hot-and-cold peace talks in London.

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said a meeting of the Privy Council Monday night passed an "order in council" enabling him to appoint a British governor in Salisbury with full legislative and executive powers.

The Privy Council an ancient Royal institution, consists of cabinet members and is used as a legislative tool for matters of urgency when there is not time for an action in parliament, although its orders must eventually be approved by parliament.

Carrington's move was in effect a final warning to Patriotic Front co-leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo to agree to British proposals for a cease fire in the seven-year Rhodesian war which has claimed 20,000 lives.

It followed a weekend in which the Front failed to settle cease-fire terms with Carrington, although the present Salisbury regime of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa agreed to them long ago. On Saturday, Carrington was stood up by the guerrilla leaders at a scheduled meeting.

He told a news conference Monday night: "I do not despair of reaching an agreement. But I am as close to despair as I have been in the whole three months of these negotiations."

"No doors have been finally closed. But I simply won't wait forever for the Patriotic



Lord Carrington

Front reply

Carrington said he will present the full text of an independent constitution to parliament in a few days, so that even if the Patriotic Front opts out Britain can press ahead with an optional settlement with Muzorewa's moderates.

The aim is to bring the rebel colony to legal independence after 14 years, and to end international sanctions.

But the fear remains that without Patriotic Front participation in any agreement, the guerrilla war will go on.

Mugabe and Nkomo were expected to respond to Carrington's move later Tuesday.

Nkomo's chief spokesman, Willy

Musarurwa, said Monday night: "We are not influenced by these ultimatums in our negotiations. We want to get a settlement that sticks."

As *The Times* of London put it: "It is clear that the constitutional conference from which so much was hoped is now on the verge of collapse."

But others saw Carrington's step as merely the latest in a series of calculated show downs. "There is a strong element of brinkmanship," said *The Guardian* newspaper.

Britain, Muzorewa and the guerrillas have reached agreement on the constitution for an independent Zimbabwe, and on transition arrangements leading to fresh elections under the rule of a British-appointed governor. Senior diplomats reported Monday that first choice for the post is Lord Soames, son-in-law of the late Sir Winston Churchill and leader of the House of Lords.

The sticking point is the cease-fire.

The British propose a monitoring force of just over 1,000 from five countries, including Britain, while the Front wants 1,500 to 2,000 troops including contingents from Caribbean and African nations not invited by Britain.

The Front, afraid of annihilation, also wants equal treatment with Rhodesian army forces during the stand-down, with assurances that the Rhodesian air force will be grounded.

Meanwhile, Britain has quietly notified South Africa its military involvement in Zimbabwe Rhodesia must end when the breakaway colony returns to legal British rule.

Pakistan score 217 for 4 at opening of Test

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4 (R) — An un

finished fifth wicket partnership between

Kapil Dev, spearheading the India attack, claimed three wickets before a cost of only 17 runs in a brilliant spell of 10 overs.

Pakistan had a troublesome mor

Kapil Dev, spearheading the India attack, claimed three wickets before a cost of only 17 runs in a brilliant spell of 10 overs.

Dev removed opener Majid Khan he had scored and Zaheer Abbas and Sar Nazar for three and 18 respectiv

Though he continued to bowl and made no further breakthrough and with figures of three for 30. Left arm Karan Ghavri picked the fourth wicket before he trapped Javed Miandad leg before

The moist wicket helped the seam early part of the day but later it became and completely in batsmen's favor.

The first Test was drawn.

South Africa facing exodus of skilled

PRETORIA, Dec. 4 (AP) — The

of immigrants moving to South Africa, while the number of persons leaving during the same period, official figu

Last year was the first time emigr numbered new arrivals in 18 years, a to the Department of Statistics.

The report gave no reason for the number of persons leaving the but noted many of those who left we skilled or professional persons.

In 1978, 18,669 persons moved Africa, compared with 50,464 new: to 20,686 last year.

Lisbon rightists win control

LISBON, Dec. 4 (R) — Portugal has returned a right-wing alliance to power, five years after welcoming the overthrow of nearly half a century of rightist dictatorship.

The Democratic Alliance of the center-right Social Democrats (PSD), the conservative Center Democrats (CES), monarchists and a group of dissident socialists captured 118 seats on the mainland.

And on the Atlantic islands of the Azores and Madeira, the social democrats won another seven seats to give the alliance half of the 250 seats in the new parliament.

Overseas Portuguese postal ballots to return a further four deputies will be counted on December 12. Alliance parties took three of these seats in the 1976 general elections and are expected to do the same again.

This would give the alliance a total of 128 seats, a majority of six over the combined opposition of Socialists, Communists and one deputy from the extreme-left Peoples Democratic Union (UDP) party.

Francisco da Carneiro, head of the center-right coalition which swept Portugal's parliamentary elections, grinned broadly after it became apparent his alliance would win a majority in the assembly.

Majority guaranteed

More violence feared

Ulster extremists trade killings

BELFAST, Dec. 4 (AP) — Protestant extremists killed a Roman Catholic they claimed was an Irish Republican Army leader in Belfast Monday and a few hours later IRA gunmen shot dead a Protestant prison officer, police said.

The killings heightened fears that Northern Ireland faces a new surge of sectarian bloodshed.

Police identified the dead Catholic as 15-year-old David White. The Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF), a group of diehard Protestant assassins, claimed in a telephone call to Belfast's Downtown Radio they killed White and said he was a quartermaster in charge of weapons with the almost exclu

From page one

He said that he and Defense Minister Prince Sultan and other leaders in Mecca had waited until the evening of that day, when the King's order to restore order and tranquility to the mosque was received.

Prior to issuing that order King Khalid had obtained a fatwa (religious decree) from the ulama allowing the military to operate in the mosque.

"We could have finished the aggression in a few hours but had to take into consideration the safety of the Haram and the lives of the innocent people inside it," Prince Naif said.

He made no mention of civilian casualties suffered during the opening stages of the battle for the mosque, but eyewitnesses have told Arabic-language newspapers here that the renegades killed and wounded many innocent citizens — including some pilgrims praying in the mosque — during the initial hours of the assault.

In its report Wednesday, the London-based *Asharq Al-Awsat*, a sister paper to *Arab News*, named the military leader of the renegades as Juhaibain Al-Otaibi, and the other leader of the group — the so-called "expected Mahdi" — as Muhammad ibn Abdullah.

It said that Al-Otaibi was in very bad physical condition when he was captured and that Abdullah had been injured in the fighting.

He was the eighth prison officer killed by the IRA this year.

The newspaper, quoting top Saudi officials, said he had been taken to a local hospital.

It said that members of the leaders' families — including four women and an 11-year-old child — came out of the tunnels underneath the mosque last week and that one of the women claimed to be Al-Otaibi's mother. But later she admitted that she was Al-Otaibi's wife and Abdullah's sister.

The newspaper added that as soon as the mosque is reopened for prayers King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd will proceed to Mecca to perform prayers and the tawaf — circling of the Kaaba — to thank God for His blessing in enabling the defeat of the renegades.

Meanwhile, a senior security official told the newspaper that "the gallantry of the Saudi forces was incredible, as officers raced their men to be first in the assault waves." He said members of the armed forces saw their participation in the assaults on the renegades as a rare opportunity to achieve martyrdom in defense of God and His holy places.

Military experts told the paper that the operations against the attackers were examined

plies of true heroism, because the size of the mosque and the locations chosen by the rebels gave them very strategic positions from which to fire on the Saudi Arabian forces.

Security forces Tuesday morning found a large quantity of arms and ammunition in the 270 basement rooms of the mosque after their final assault had ended, the newspaper said.

It quoted them as saying the arms were of a type "readily available in the Arab world."